

A review of the Passandridae of the world (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea). IV. Genus *Ancistria*

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A review of the Passandridae of the world (Coleoptera, Cucujoidea). IV.

Genus *Ancistria*. - The genus *Ancistria* is revised to include 32 valid species, 14 of which are described as new. One genus, 3 subgenera, 15 species and 1 variety are synonymised, and 1 primary junior homonym at species group level is replaced by a new name. The species are diagnosed with external morphological, genital and meristic characters, keyed and illustrated. *Ancistria* is restricted to the Old World where it is most speciose in the tropics. *Ancistria retusa* (Fabricius), the only common species, has a distribution almost congruent with that of the genus; the other species are much more restricted. The biogeographical relationships are briefly discussed.

Key-words: Coleoptera - Passandridae - *Ancistria* - taxonomy - Old World tropics.

INTRODUCTION

The Passandridae or Passandrinae (of Cucujidae) constitute a small taxon of some 100 species placed in 9 genera. The present paper is the ultimate in a series revising its taxonomy (SLIPINSKI, 1987, 1989; BURCKHARDT & SLIPINSKI, 1991, 1995). It deals with the Old World genus *Ancistria* which is predominantly tropical. GROUVELLE (1913a) revised the genus recognising 29 species and 1 variety. He described each species in detail, listed distributional data and provided a key to species. Based on differences on the head, he subdivided the genus into the four subgenera *Obancistria*, *Anancistria*, *Ancistria* s. str. and *Parancistria*. Little has been added since. GROUVELLE (1913b, 1919) published the descriptions of *A. sauteri*, *A. emarginata* and *A. africana*, KESSEL (1921) that of *A. bakeri* and HELLER & GÜNTHER (1936) that of *A. tenera*. HETSCHKO (1930) summarised published information up to that date. Not mentioned, neither by GROUVELLE (1913a) nor by HETSCHKO (1930), is *Bostrichoides angulatus* described by MONTROUZIER (1855) from Woodlark Island; the species belongs, as the

study of type material showed, to *Ancistria* and is conspecific with *Ancistria retusa* (Fabricius).

Despite this relatively good base, it remains currently difficult, if not impossible, to identify *Ancistria* species. Grouvelle had only a very limited material at hand which led him to overestimate the taxonomic value of some external morphological characters. His species concept is typological and does not take into account the considerable morphological variability which, as in related genera, is to expect in *Ancistria*.

The biology of *Ancistria* spp. is largely unknown. They are probably parasitic, as other passandrids, and may be specialised on bark and wood boring Coleoptera. Several adults have been extracted from tunnels in various trees. HAWKESWOOD (1987) mentions that, in Australia, adults of *A. retusa* may be attracted to light in summer.

The present study is based on extensive material, including types of all described taxa. For the first time, the genitalia are examined and it is concluded that, as in other passandrid genera, they provide good characters for defining species. Other important characters are the relative lengths of head and pronotum, the shapes of the lateral frontal processes and frontoclypeal depression, the relative length of the mesofemur and details on the antennae and the elytral apex. The last is sometimes subjected to sexual dimorphism. A key for species identification and illustrations are provided to supplement the descriptions which diagnose the species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material from following institutions and collections was examined and/or is mentioned in the text:

- ANIC Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra (J. F. Lawrence);
BMNH Natural History Museum, London (R.J.W. Aldridge, M. Kerley, R.D. Pope,
S. L. Shute);
BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu (J.A. Samuelson);
DEIC Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (L. Zerche);
HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (O. Merkl);
ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (R. Damoiseau);
KYUN Kyushu University, Kyushu (T. Ueno);
MCSN Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova (R. Poggi);
MHNG Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève;
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (N. Berti);
MRAC Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren (J. Decelle);
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (M. Brancucci, R. Heinertz);
QMBA Queensland Museum, Brisbane (G. Monteith);
RMNH Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (J. Krikken);
SAMC South African Museum, Cape Town (R. Whitehead);
SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (R. Krause, O. Jäger);
USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D.C. (J. Pakaluk);
ZMHB Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin (M. Uhlig);
ZMPA Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa;
ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (O. Martin).

Measurements were made using a filar micrometer as follows: body length, from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apex, excluding the mandibles; head length, from apical margin of clypeus to occipital groove; head width, maximum width across the eyes; joint width of lateral frontal processes, cf. figs 96, 150: B + B'; width of frontoclypeal depression, cf. figs 96, 150: A; temple length, maximum length, in profile, in a line parallel to the dorsal head margin, from occipital groove to posterior eye margin; eye diameter, maximum length along same axis as temple length; pronotal length, from base to apex along the middle; pronotal width, across maximum width; elytral length, along suture including scutellum; elytral width, across maximum width of both elytra together. Where many specimens were available measurements were taken from a selection of specimens representing both sexes and exhibiting maximum range of size and form.

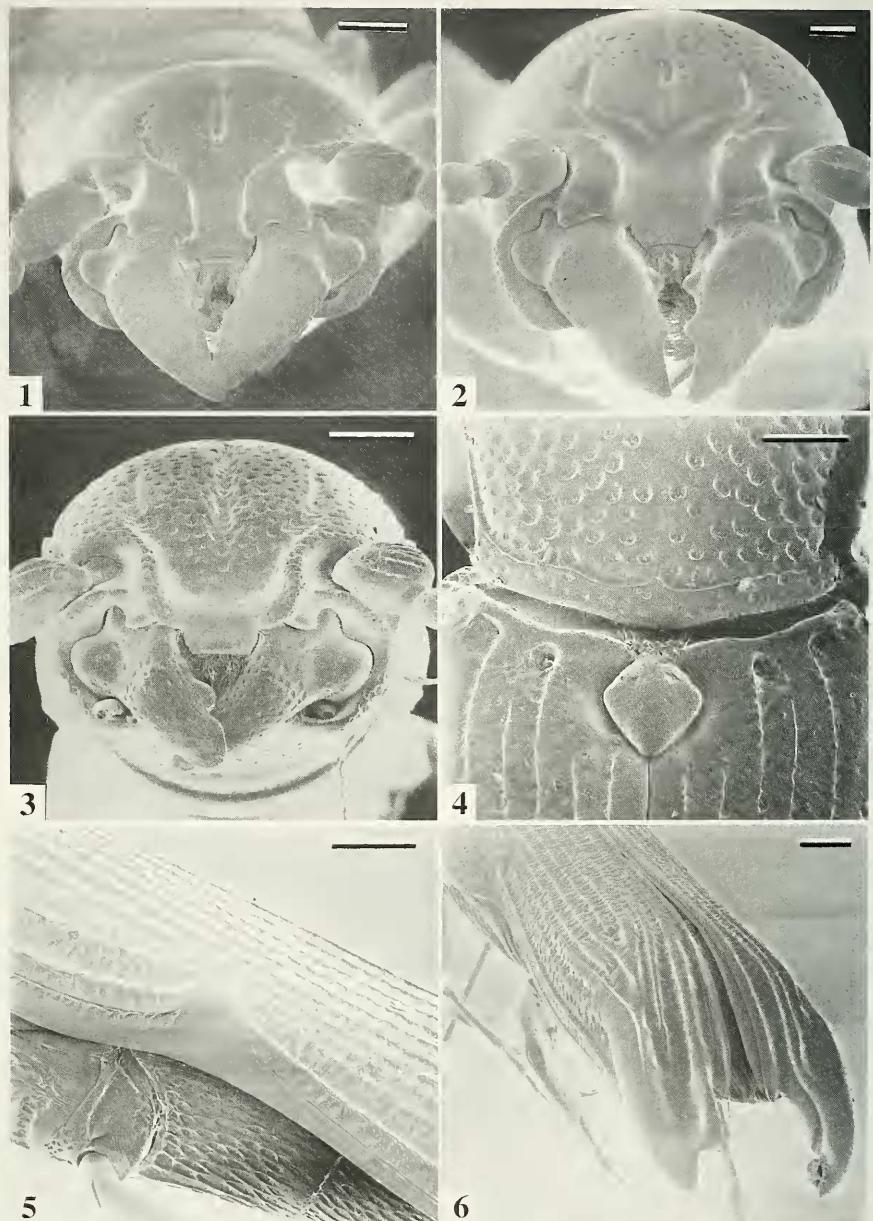
Ancistria Erichson

Ancistria ERICHSON, 1845: 305. Type species *Colydium retusum* Fabricius, by monotypy.
Prionophora WESTWOOD, 1848: 85. Type species *Prionophora cylindrica* Westwood, by monotypy. Synonymised with *Ancistria* by GEMMINGER & VON HAROLD, 1868: 870.
Bostrichoides MONTROUZIER, 1855: 17. Type species *Bostrichoides angustatus* Montrouzier, by monotypy. *Syn. n.*
Ancistria (*Anancistria*) GROUVELLE, 1913a: 436. Type species *Ancistria beccarii* Grouvelle, here designated. *Syn. n.*
Ancistria (*Obancistria*) GROUVELLE, 1913a: 436. Type species *Ancistria* (*Obancistria*) *longior* Grouvelle, by monotypy. *Syn. n.*
Ancistria (*Parancistria*) GROUVELLE, 1913a: 437. *Ancistria* (*Parancistria*) *bouchardi* Grouvelle, here designated. *Syn. n.*

Diagnosis. Small to medium sized, cylindrical, elongate Passandridae (3.4-14.6 mm long). Head with distinct median and admedian grooves and more or less depressed frontoclypeus. Jugular plates widely separated, mentum large, triangular. Antenna 11-segmented, segment 1 bearing 1 to several dorsal grooves; apical 5 or 6 segments flattened, asymmetrical, forming a saw-shaped, sometimes indistinct club. Basal tarsal segment very long, sometimes longer than tibia; tibiae bearing a long hooked apical spur. Elytra with costa 3 more or less strongly inflated subapically; interval 1 present, grooved, complete, intervals 2-6 grooved when present, often incomplete.

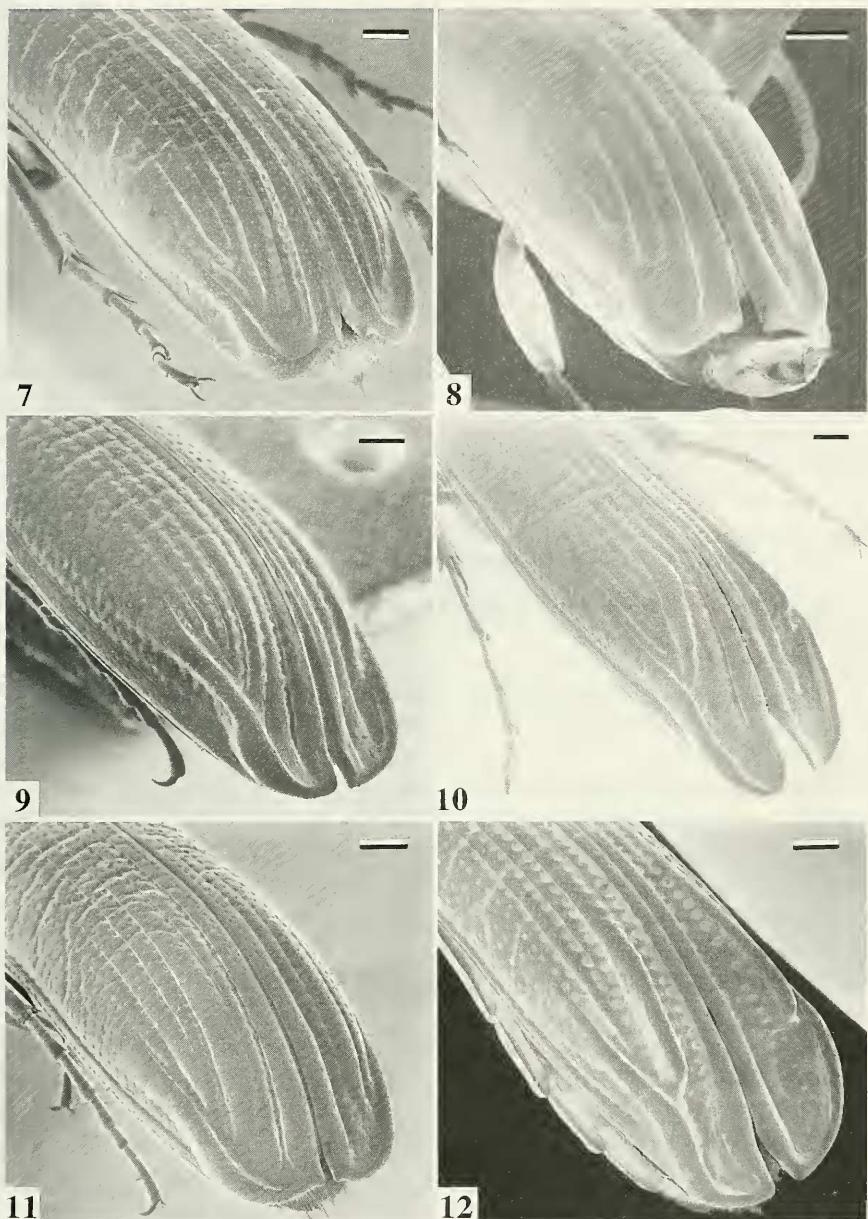
Description. Colour light, reddish or chestnut brown to almost black, sometimes bicoloured; surface shiny or mat. Usually glabrous, in *A. pilosa* head with very short, pronotum and elytra with fine erect setae.

Head weakly convex or almost flat, bearing a shallow or deep frontoclypeal depression which is delimited laterally by the lateral frontal processes which can be careniform or flattened; mid line partly or completely grooved; admedian lines short to moderately long, almost straight to strongly curved or bent; admedian lobes short to moderately long, narrowly triangular to almost lamellar, parallel-sided; occipital transverse groove wide and deep; punctuation fine to coarse, laterally often strigose. Eye moderate-sized to large. Antenna 11-segmented; segment 1 usually flattened dorsally



FIGS 1-6

Ancistria spp. 1, *A. apicalis*; 2, *A. brancuccii*; 3, 4, *A. retusa*; 5, 6, *A. bakeri*. 1-3, head, frontal view; 4, bases of pronotum and elytra; 5, elytra, lateral view; 6, elytra, oblique rear view. (Scale bars 1, 3-6 = 0.2 mm; 2 = 0.1 mm).



FIGS 7-12

Ancistria spp., oblique rear view of elytra. 7, *A. apicalis* ♀; 8, *A. branuccii* ♂; 9, *A. nicolettae* ♀; 10, *A. tarsalis* ♀, 11, *A. retusa* ♂; 12, *A. retusa* ♀. (Scale bars = 0.2 mm).

with 1 to several dorsal grooves which can be more or less distinct; segment 2 normally subglobular, sometimes oval; segment 3 oval or clavate; segments 4 and 5 symmetrically or asymmetrically oval; segments 6 or 7 to 11 flattened, asymmetrical, forming saw-shaped club, in some species club very indistinct; segments 3-11 irregularly setose, club segments in addition apico-ventrally with well-defined region bearing very short setae producing felt-like appearance; segment 11 subrectangular, irregularly rounded apically.

Pronotum longer than wide, distinctly narrowed basally, widening towards the middle or almost the apex, always margined laterally; border at base absent, or partly or fully developed. Prosternum with sternopleural sutures fully developed; prosternal process parallel-sided, strongly curved towards mesosternum, flat.

Elytra with costa 3 very weakly to very strongly inflated subapically, sometimes in females more than in males, costae 7 and 8 merging subapically forming a lateral rim which fuses with the apical margin; interval 1 completely grooved, 2-6 completely or partly grooved, 6 sometimes obsolete, intervals 2-6 usually reduced apically; apex truncate or emarginate, sometimes with V or U-shaped incision along suture, with or without sutural tooth.

Ventral side of head with widely separated jugular plates, mentum large, triangular. Punctuation on ventral side usually coarse. Mesosternum small, foveolate or flat, smooth or punctate. Metasternum with long median groove apically, irregularly punctate. Abdominal ventrites simple, punctate; last ventrite without apical groove.

The male genitalia provide useful means of species identification, even though there is a certain amount of variation. The aedeagus has an elongate median lobe with ventral strut and flagellum, and the tegmen which consists of a moderately sclerotised dorsal plate and ventral, setose parameres. The apical piece (in ventral view) of the median lobe, the parameres, and sternite and tergite VIII are figured for all species where males are known. Females have a moderately sclerotised, strongly convoluted spermatheca which is figured were known.

Comments. *Ancistria* shares with *Passandrella*, *Taphroscelidia* and *Scalidiopsis* the presence of a grooved median line on the head and the basal metatarsomere which is longer than tarsomere 2. Without a phylogenetic analysis of the whole family (in prep.) it is, however, not possible to say whether these characters express close phylogenetic relationship. *Ancistria* differs from the 3 other genera in the absence of a pair of setal brushes on the lower head surface, the absence of deep pits anterior to the procoxae, the absence of a transverse groove on the last abdominal ventrite, and the presence of transversely rugose costae on the elytra.

Based on the structure of the anterior portion of the head GROUVELLE (1913a) divided *Ancistria* into the four subgenera *Obancistria*, *Anancistria*, *Ancistria* s. str. and *Parancistria*. These characters are, however, not as clear-cut and stable as indicated by Grouvelle. The subdivision is therefore not adopted in the following and the subgenera are synonymised.

At present, 32 species are recognised within *Ancistria*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *Ancistria* ERICHSON

- 1 Pronotal length/width ratio less than 1.4. 2
- Pronotal length/width ratio more than 1.4. 3
- 2 Frontoclypeus flattened, admedian lines on head widened anteriorly to form circular to oval depressions (fig. 43). Genitalia as in figs 44, 45, 47-49. New Guinea, Sumatra, Malaysia. *beccarii*
- Frontoclypeus horn-shaped, admedian lines on head not markedly widened anteriorly (Fig. 74). Genitalia as in figs 75-77. Laos. *cornuta*
- 3 Mesotibia about 0.8 times as long as or shorter than first tarsomere of mid-legs. 4
- Mesotibia as long as or longer than first tarsomere of mid-legs. 6
- 4 Frontoclypeal depression deep, well-delimited, admedian lines short and deep, admedian lobes short, acutely triangular (figs 90, 96). Genitalia as in figs 91-94. Java, Sumatra, New Guinea. *foraminifrons*
- Frontoclypeal depression shallower, admedian lines longer and shallower, admedian lobes long (figs 33, 175). 5
- 5 Lateral margin of elytra notched in the middle (figs 5, 6). Genitalia as in figs 34-38. Borneo, Sumatra. *bakeri*
- Lateral elytral margin not notched in the middle. Genitalia as in figs 173, 176, 177. Sumatra, Borneo. *tarsalis*
- 6 Pronotum and elytra covered in erect, fine setae (clearly visible at 10 x magnification). Genitalia as in figs 140, 141. Taiwan. *pilosa*
- Pronotum and elytra without setae. 7
- 7 Admedian lines strongly curved or angular, admedian lobes, therefore, lamellar and suddenly narrowing towards apex (figs 2, 55). 8
- Admedian lines straight or weakly curved, admedian lobes, therefore, regularly or irregularly cuneate gradually narrowing towards apex (figs 1, 3, 51). 12
- 8 Large species, body length 8.0 mm. Pronotum less than 1.5 times as long as wide. Genitalia as in figs 56, 57. Sikkim. *bostrychoides*
- Small species, body shorter than 7.0 mm. Pronotum more than 1.7 times as long as wide. 9
- 9 Mesotibial apex angular externally lacking a spiniform process. Head more than 1.7, and pronotum more than 2.2 times as long as wide. Genitalia as in figs 113-115. New Guinea. *longicapitata*
- Mesotibial apex with distinct external spine. Head less than 1.6, and pronotum less than 2.0 times as long as wide. 10
- 10 Pronotum bordered at base, less than 1.8 times as long as wide. Genitalia as in figs 135-137. New Guinea. *papuana*
- Pronotum not or incompletely bordered at base, more than 1.8 times as long as wide. 11
- 11 Body black. Elytral length/width ratio less than 3.8. Lateral frontal processes on head flattened (figs 2, 63). Genitalia as in figs 64-66. Nepal. *brancuccii*

- Body chestnut brown. Elytral length/width ratio more than 4.0. Lateral frontal processes on head careniform (fig. 107). Genitalia as in figs 108-110. Japan. *lewisi*
- 12 Lateral frontal processes of head careniform, subcareniform or rarely flattened, narrow, their joint width less than 0.9 times that of frontoclypeal depression (figs 3, 143, 178). 13
- Lateral frontal processes of head flattened, wide, their largest joint width, in dorsal view, more than 0.9 times that of frontoclypeal depression (fig. 1). 18
- 13 Admedian lobes subcarinate anteriorly, ending level with clypeal base and lateral frontal processes (fig. 51). Elytra reddish with bases and median transverse band black. Genitalia as in figs 52, 53. Vietnam. *bicolorata*
- Admedian lobes sometimes raised but not carinate anteriorly, always much shorter than lateral frontal processes anteriorly. Elytral colour different. 14
- 14 Elytra with interval 4 shorter than 5 (fig. 11, 12). 15
- Elytra with apical length of intervals decreasing gradually from 3 to 6 (fig. 9). 17
- 15 Lateral frontal process of head careniform (figs 3, 146, 148, 150). Costa 3 on elytra strongly inflated subapically (figs 11, 12). Genitalia as in figs 151-164. Widely distributed from Australia, through tropical Asia to Africa. *retusa*
- Lateral frontal process of head flattened (figs 143, 179). Costa 3 on elytra very weakly inflated subapically. 16
- 16 Antennae 6-segmented (fig. 142). Pronotum not bordered basally. Genitalia as in fig. 144. Japan. *reitteri*
- Antennae 5-segmented (fig. 178). Pronotum bordered basally. Genitalia as in figs 180-182. Java. *tenera*
- 17 First tarsomere of mid-leg long, as long as tarsomeres 2-5. Large, body longer than 9.0 mm, black. Elytra never emarginate apically. Genitalia as in fig. 172. New Guinea, Ambon, Ceram, Solomon Island. *strigosa*
- First tarsomere of mid-leg short, as long as tarsomeres 2-3. Small, body shorter than 8.5 mm, brown. Elytra with apical tooth in females. Genitalia as in figs 129-132. Malaysia, Palawan, Borneo, Sumatra. *nicolettae*
- 18 Lateral frontal processes with large anterior tubercle (fig. 98). Genitalia as in fig. 99. New Guinea. *grouvellei*
- Lateral frontal processes without large anterior tubercle (fig. 87). 19
- 19 Pronotum more than 1.9 times as long as wide. 20
- Pronotum less than 1.8 times as long as wide. 22
- 20 Antennal club 6-segmented (fig. 86). Genitalia as in fig. 88. "Southeast Asia". *fabricii*
- Antennal club 5-segmented (fig. 183). 21
- 21 Body colour brown. Body length shorter than 4.0 mm. Genitalia as in fig. 185. New Guinea. *tenuis*
- Body colour almost black. Body length more than 5.0 mm. Genitalia as in figs 125, 126. Nepal. *nepalensis*

- 22 Antennal segment 1 with 2 wide, subequal, dorsal grooves, delimited by 3 subparallel ridges (figs 58, 59). Genitalia as in figs 60, 61. Sumatra.
..... *bouchardi* 23
- Antennal segment 1 different. 23
- 23 Temple length/eye diameter ratio more than 1.7. 24
- Temple length/eye diameter ratio less than 1.3. 25
- 24 Large species, body longer than 12.0 mm. Pronotum slender, 1.8 times as long as wide, with narrow puncture-free median longitudinal stripe. Genitalia as in figs 15-18. Philippines. *alternans*
- Small species, body shorter than 6.0 mm. Pronotum wide, 1.5 times as long as wide, evenly covered in punctures. Genitalia as in figs 167-169. Borneo, Singapore. *stricta* 29
- 25 Antennal club 5-segmented (fig. 100). Pronotum bordered at base, bordering distinct laterally and medially. 26
- Antennal club 6-segmented (fig. 67). Pronotum not, indistinctly or incompletely bordered at base. 29
- 26 Mandibles strongly transversely rugose dorsally (fig. 101). Genitalia as in figs 102-105. India. *indica*
- Mandibles not rugose but punctured dorsally (fig. 79). 27
- 27 Body longer than 6.0 mm. Genitalia as in figs 80, 81. "British Bootang". *costata*
- Body shorter than 5.0 mm. 28
- 28 Frontoclypeal depression with small tubercle (fig. 28). Elytra bicoloured. Genitalia as in figs 29-31. India. *assamensis*
- Frontoclypeal depression without tubercle (fig. 40). Elytra completely black. Genitalia as in figs 40, 41. New Guinea. *basseti*
- 29 Antennal segment 11 distinctly longer than wide (fig. 67). 30
- Antennal segment 11 about as long as wide (fig. 24). 31
- 30 Elytral apex emarginate. Genitalia as in figs 69-72. Philippines, Sumatra.
..... *concava*
- Elytral apex truncate. Genitalia as in figs 118-122. Malaysia, Borneo. *micros*
- 31 Mandibles punctate (fig. 19). Elytra entirely or apically dark chestnut brown, weakly emarginate apically. Genitalia as in figs 20-23, 25, 26. Japan, China, Vietnam. *apicalis*
- Mandible strongly transversely rugose (fig. 83). Elytra uniformly dark brown or black, strongly emarginate apically. Genitalia as in figs 84, 85. Taiwan, China. *emarginata*

***Ancistria alternans* Grouvelle**

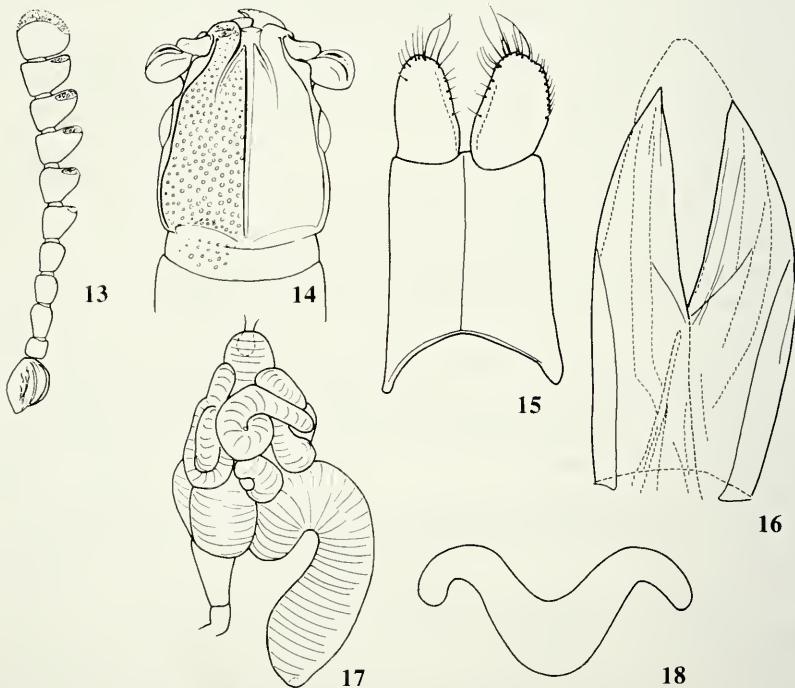
(Figs 13-18)

Ancistria (Ancistria) alternans GROUVELLE, 1913a: 472. Holotype ♂, without locality data (Castelnau) (MNHN); (examined).

Description. Length 12.6-14.6 mm. Dark brown to almost black, apical half of elytra in ♂ dark chestnut brown, in ♀ almost black; surface mat. Head (fig. 14) 1.3-1.4

times as long as wide, coarsely, irregularly punctured; median line completely or almost impressed to base; admedian lines moderately short, only weakly curved; admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal lobes flattened, their joint width 2.3-2.8 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye relatively small; temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.8-2.4. Antenna (fig. 13) with segment 1 bearing 1 deep and 1 or 2 shallow grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-5 oval; segments 6-11 strongly flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 wider than long. Pronotum 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal third, with subparallel margins in apical third; punctuation coarser than on head, leaving a puncture-free longitudinal median stripe. Elytra 3.2-3.5 times as long as wide; 2.0-2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 more, costa 5 less inflated subapically; intervals gradually shortened from 3 to 6; apex in ♂ weakly, in ♀ strongly emarginate, bearing a smaller or larger sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 15-18.

Distribution. The only recorded specimen has no locality data (GROUVELLE, 1913a); HETSCHKO (1930) mentions the species questionably from Australia for which is no evidence. **Material examined.** Holotype ♂, without locality data (MNHN). Philippines: 1♀, Masbate Island, Aroroy, 28.viii.1917, Böttcher (ZMHB).



FIGS 13-18

Ancistria alternans. 13, antenna; 14, head, dorsal view; 15, parameres; 16, median lobe, apical piece; 17, spermatheca; 18, ostium bursae.

Ancistria apicalis Reitter

(Figs 1, 7, 19-26)

Ancistria apicalis REITTER, 1889: 314. Lectotype ♂, Japan: Yuyama in Higo, 1883, G. Lewis, labelled "Nagasaki, 22.v.-3.vi.1881, G. Lewis" (BMNH); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Parancistria) apicalis Reitter; GROUVELLE, 1913a: 479.

Ancistria (Parancistria) fouqueti GROUVELLE, 1913a: 481. Holotype ♀, Vietnam: Tonkin, Pha-Vi, Fouquet (MNHN); (examined). Syn. n.

Description. Length 5.3-7.2 mm. Black, legs dark brown, elytra entirely or partly chestnut brown towards the apex; surface mostly mat. Head (figs 1, 19) 1.2-1.3 times as long as wide; finely, laterally strigosely punctured; median line impressed almost to base; admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 2.6-3.4 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Dorsal surface of mandibles punctate. Eye moderately large; temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.9-1.3. Antenna (fig. 24) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming indistinct club; segment 11 as long as wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, incompletely or indistinctly bordered at base, strongly widened in basal half, with subparallel margins in apical half; punctuation coarser than on head, density uneven leaving a puncture-free longitudinal band in basal two thirds. Elytra 2.8-3.0 times as long as wide, 1.8-2.0 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically; interval 3 longer than 4 which is shorter than 5; weakly emarginate apically with small sutural tooth (fig. 7). Genitalia as in figs 20-23, 25, 26.

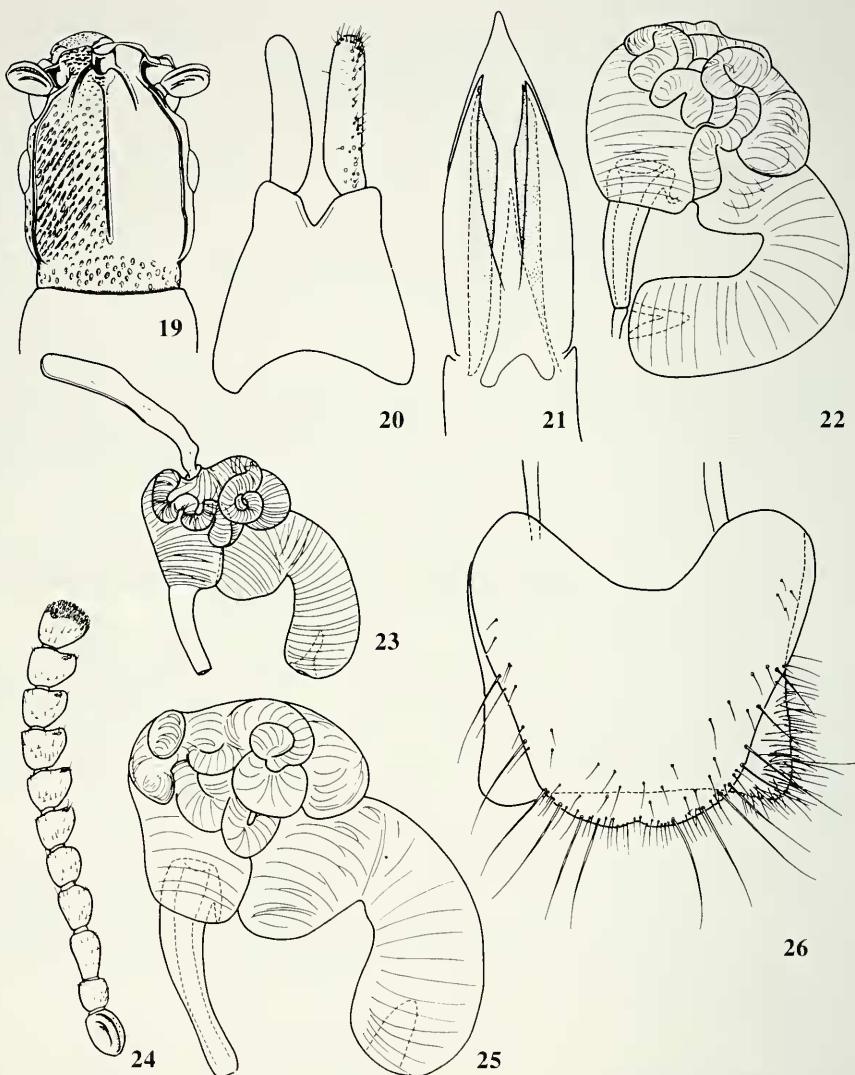
Distribution. Recorded as *A. apicalis* from Japan (REITTER, 1889; GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930) and as *A. fouqueti* from Vietnam (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Japan: lectotype and paralectotype 1♂, 1♀ (BMNH, HNMH) of *A. apicalis*; 1♂, Koike, Nakayama-chō; Ehime Prefecture, 10.v.1964, S. Hisamatu (ANIC); 1 specimen, Kyushu, Kagoshima Pref., Mount Hoyoshidake, 1-2.v.1991, T. Ueno (KYUN). Vietnam: holotype ♀ of *A. fouqueti* (MNHN); 1♂, 1♀, Tonkin, area of Hoa-Binh, 1928, A. de Cooman (BMNH, MNHN), 2 specimens, Tonkin, Thanh Moi, M. Perrot (MHNG). China: 2♀, Sichuan, Mount Emei, 600-1050 m, 5-19.v.1889, L. Bocák (ZMPA).

Comments. According to REITTER's (1889) description of *A. apicalis* the type material was collected at Yuyama in Higo. The lectotype in the BMNH is labelled "Nagasaki"; this label has been added subsequently and is certainly wrong (cf. comments to *A. reitteri*). A paralectotype in HNMH bears the same data as mentioned in the original description (REITTER, 1889).

Ancistria assamensis sp. n.

(Figs 27-31)

Description. Length 4.9-6.2 mm. Dark chestnut brown to black with apical half of elytra light brown to brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 28) 1.2 times as long as wide, finely punctate; median line impressed almost to base; admedian lines long, impressed, weakly curved, admedian lobes long, narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.4-1.7 times that of frontoclypeal impression which bears a small tubercle in the middle. Eye moderately large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.0-1.2. Antenna (fig. 27) with segment 1 bearing 2 fine dorsal

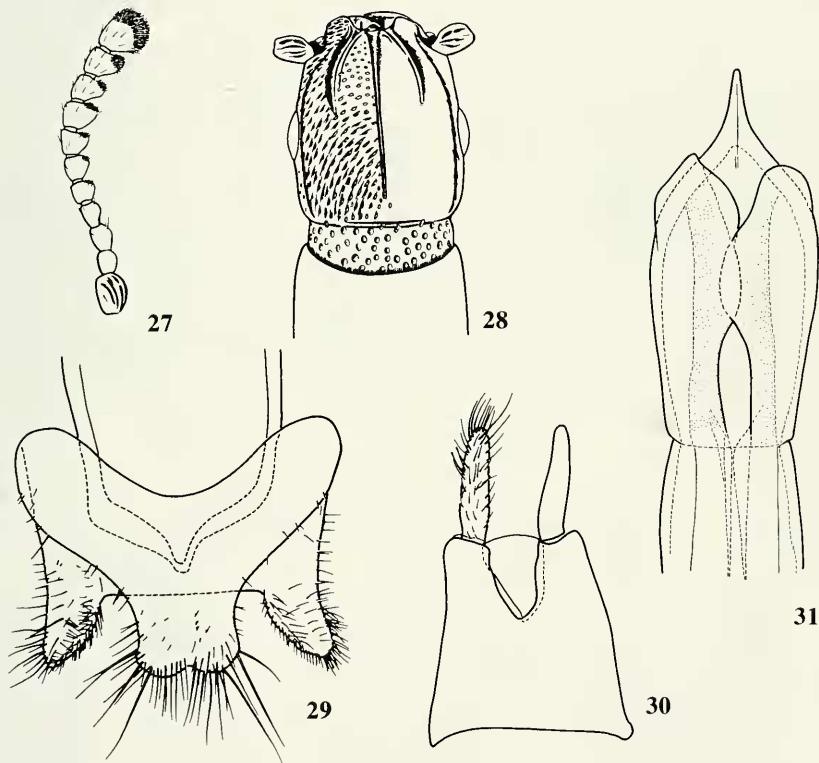


FIGS 19-26

Ancistria apicalis. 19, head, dorsal view; 20, parameres; 21, median lobe, apical piece; 22, 23, 25, spermatheca; 22, holotype of *A. fouqueti*; 23, with developed gland, which is usually missing in KOH treated specimens; 24, antenna; 26, sternite and tergite VIII.

grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3 and 4 oval; segments 5 and 6 asymmetrically widened towards apex; segments 7-11 flattened, forming club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, entirely bordered at base, strongly widened to middle, apical half with subparallel margins; punctuation coarser than on head, sparser on disk. Elytra 3.3-4.1 times as long as wide, 2.1-2.2 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 inflated subapically, costae 7 and 8 fused and inflated subapically; intervals 4 and 6 subequal, both shorter than intervals 3 and 5; apex emarginate with small sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 29-31.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, India: Assam, Sadiya Division, 10.vi.1932, ex *Terminalia myriocarpa*, Dehra Dun collection (BMNH). Paratype ♂, India: same data as holotype but 10.ix.1932 (MHNG).



FIGS 27-31

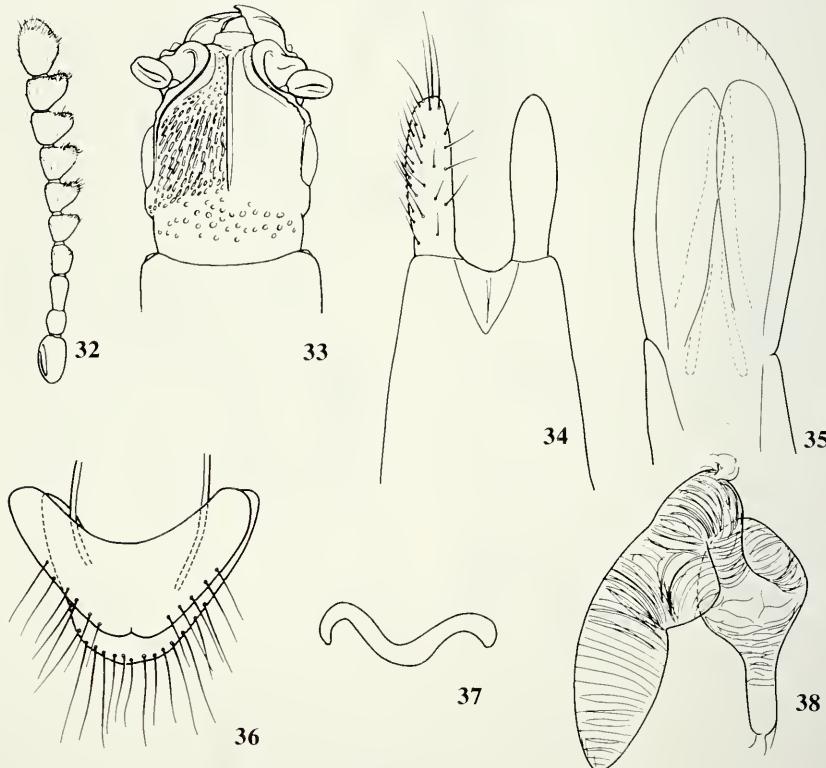
Ancistria assamensis. 27, antenna; 28, head, dorsal view; 29, sternite and tergite VIII; 30, parameres; 31, median lobe, apical piece.

***Ancistria bakeri* Kessel**

(Figs 5, 6, 32-38)

Ancistria (Obancistria) bakeri KESSEL, 1921: 32. Holotype ♀, East Malaysia: Borneo, Sabah, Sandakan, F. Baker (USNM); (examined).

Description. Length 4.9-5.4 mm. Dark brown to almost black, legs lighter brown, abdominal venter sometimes light brown; medio-lateral notch on elytra semi-transparent, light brown, strongly contrasted from remainder of elytra; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 33) 1.0-1.1 times as long as wide, densely covered in fine strigose punctures; basal line indistinct at base, well-defined at apex; admedian lines moderately long, shallow, almost straight, admedian lobes large, triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 0.5-0.8 times that of frontoclypeal depression, which is very shallow. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.3-0.4. Antenna (fig. 32) with segment 1 bearing 2 fine dorsal grooves; segment 2 oval; segment 3 clavate; segment 4 oval; segments 5-11 flattened, forming club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide.



FIGS 32-38

Ancistria bakeri. 32, antenna; 33, head, dorsal view; 34, parameres; 35, median lobe, apical piece; 36, sternite and tergite VIII; 37, ostrum bursae; 38, spermatheca.

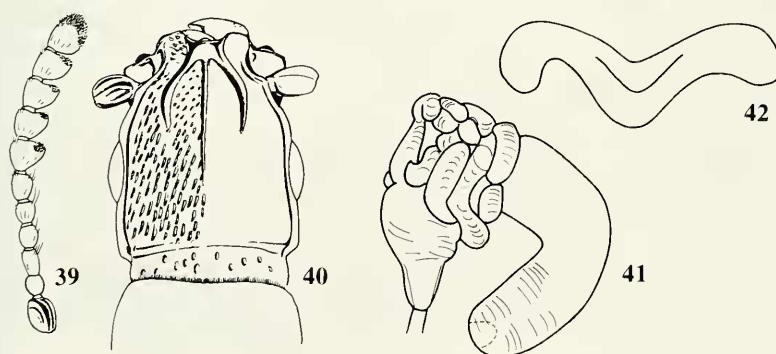
Pronotum 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, relatively narrow at base, widening towards apical third, from there to apex narrowing; punctuation coarser and more spaced than on head, not markedly sparser on disk. Elytra 3.9-4.5 times as long as wide, 2.2-2.3 times as long as pronotum; costal margin notched in the middle (fig. 5), with a circular area membranous; costae 3 and 4 fused subapically, inflated, fused costae 7 and 8 ending in a tooth; intervals 3-6 increasing in length apically; strongly emarginate apically with a sutural tooth (fig. 6). Genitalia as in figs 34-38.

Distribution. Reported from Borneo (KESSEL, 1921; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Borneo: 1♂, 5♀, including holotype, Sabah, Sandakan (USNM, MHNG). Sumatra: 5♂, Sinabang, Sima, ii.1913, E. Jacobson (RMNH, MHNG, ZMPA).

Ancistria bassetti sp. n.

(Figs 39-42)

Description. Length 4.2-4.9 mm. Dark brown, tibiae and tarsi brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 40) 1.2 times as long as wide; relatively densely somewhat strigosely punctate; median line impressed becoming indistinct towards base; admedian lines moderately short, weakly curved, admedian lobes triangular, pointed apically; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.9-2.4 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.8-1.0. Antenna (fig. 39) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming a well-defined club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, strongly widened towards the middle from there to apex weakly narrowing; coarsely, slightly irregularly punctured. Elytra 3.4 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as long as pronotum; costa 2 longer than 3 apically, costa 3 weakly swollen subapically; intervals



FIGS 39-42

Ancistria bassetti. 39, antenna; 40, head, dorsal view; 41, spermatheca; 42, ostium bursae.

5 and 6 subequal, longer than 4 but shorter than 5; apex not emarginate, bearing an indistinct sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 41, 42.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, Papua New Guinea: Morobe Province, Wau, Mount Kaindi, 1150-2300 m, 11-25.ii.1993, flight intercept trap in *Caldcluvia*, Y. Basset (MHNG). Paratype ♀, Papua New Guinea: Morobe District, Kunai Creek, 1250 m, 26.viii.1963, Malaise trap, J. Sedlacek (BPBM).

Ancistria beccarii Grouvelle

(Figs 43-49)

Ancistria beccarii GROUVELLE, 1883: 277. Lectotype ♀, Aru Island: Wokan, 1873, O. Beccari (MCSN); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Anancistria) beccarii Grouvelle; GROUVELLE, 1913a: 439.

Ancistria (Anancistria) arrowi GROUVELLE, 1913a: 437. Holotype, Moluccas: Makian and Kajoa Islands, J. Wallace, Kai, Pascoe collection 93-60 (BMNH); (examined). Syn. n.

Ancistria (Anancistria) castelnauii GROUVELLE, 1913a: 441. Holotype ♂, Malacca, Castelnau (MNHN); (examined). Syn. n.

Description. Length 8.2-11.4 mm. Black, elytra sometimes chestnut brown apically; surface mostly shiny. Head (fig. 43) 0.8-0.9 times as long as wide, finely to coarsely punctate; median line basally weakly, apically strongly impressed, admedian lines moderately long, anteriorly suddenly widened to form circular or oval impressions; admedian lobes narrowly triangular anteriorly; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.1-1.3 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.5-0.8. Antenna (fig. 46) with segment 1 bearing 2 large dorsal grooves; segment 2 small, subglobular; segments 3-5 elongate, widest subapically, each segment wider than preceding one; segments 6-11 strongly flattened, forming an indistinct club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, strongly widening towards apex; punctuation coarse, sparser on disk with punctuation-free longitudinal band in the middle. Elytra 2.5-2.8 times as long as wide, 2.1-2.2 times as long as pronotum; in male costa 3 forming large ridge subapically, female similar but ridge of costa 3 more inflated and oblique subapically; interval 3 longer than intervals 5 and 6 which are both longer than 4 apically; apex not emarginate. Genitalia as in figs 44, 45, 47-49.

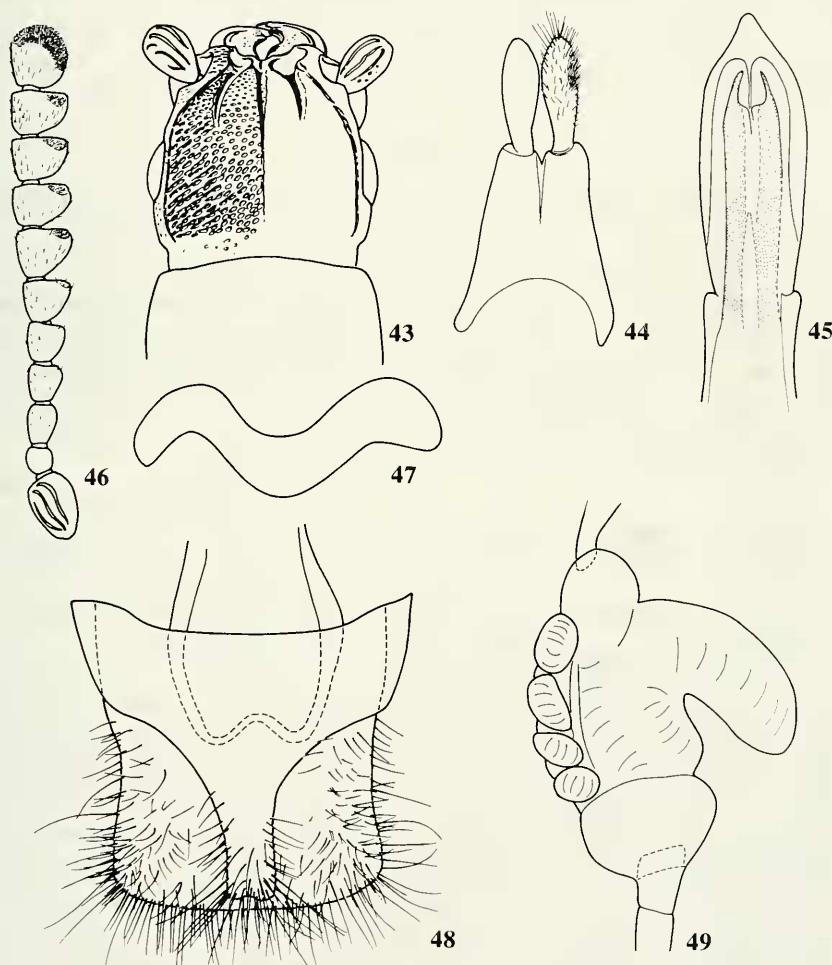
Distribution. Recorded as *A. beccarii* from Aru Island and New Guinea: Ramoi (GROUVELLE, 1883), as *A. arrowi* from the Moluccas: Makian and Kajoa Islands, and as *A. castelnauii* from Malaysia (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Malaysia: holotype ♂ of *A. castelnauii*, Malacca; 1 ♀, Perat, Chenderoh, 16.ii.1935, ex Myrtaceae (BMNH). Sumatra: 1 ♂, Tjinta Radja, T. Nevermann (USNM). Aru Island: lectotype ♀ of *A. beccarii* (MCSN); 1 ♀, same, Unreijuning, 1884, C. Ribbe (ZMHB). New Guinea: paralectotypes of *A. beccarii* 2 ♀, Ramoi, ii. O. Beccari (MCSN, MNHN); 2 ♀, Papua New Guinea, Stony L. A., 17.iv.1969, 24.vii.1976, ex *Toona* and unknown host, H. Roberts (BMNH); 1 ♂, same, Fly River, Kiunga, viii.1969, J. Sedlacek (BPBM); 1 specimen, same, Lae, 11.xi.1978, N-311, L. Deharveng (MHNG).

Ancistria bicolorata sp. n.

(Figs 50-53)

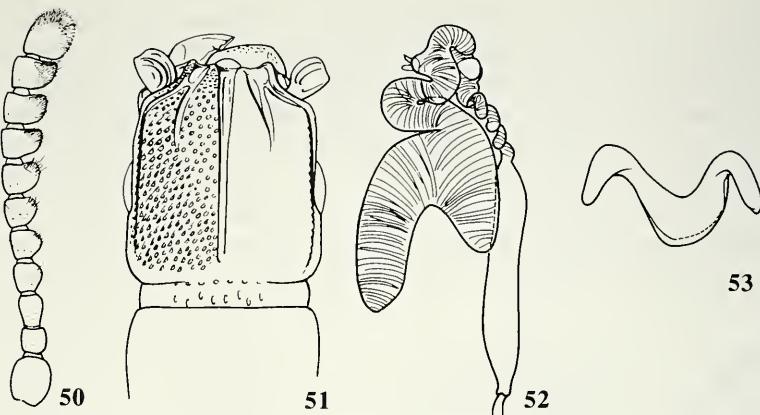
Description. Length 7.5 mm. Black, tibial spurs and apical tarsal segments reddish brown, apical 4 abdominal sternites brown, elytra reddish brown with narrow

black transverse bands at base and in the middle; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 51) 1.2 times as long as wide, coarsely punctate laterally, slightly finer on disk; midline impressed; admedian lines moderately long, almost straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular, ending anteriorly almost level with lateral frontal processes which are careniform and whose combined width is 0.4 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.9. Antenna (fig. 50) with segment 1 bearing 2 to 3 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 oval; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming an indistinct club; segment 11 as long as wide. Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, bordered at base,



FIGS 43-49

Ancistria beccarii. 43, head, dorsal view; 44, parameres; 45, median lobe, apical piece; 46, antenna; 47, ostium bursae; 48, sternite and tergite VIII; 49, spermatheca.



FIGS 50-53

Ancistria bicolorata. 50, antenna; 51, head, dorsal view; 52, spermatheca; 53, ostium bursae.

strongly widened in basal third, subparallel in apical two thirds; punctuation coarser than on head, sparser on disk. Elytra 3.5 times as long as wide, 2.3 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 strongly, costa 5 weakly inflated subapically; interval 4 shortest followed by 6, 5 and 3 which is longest; apex with V-shaped emargination, without tooth at suture. Genitalia as in figs 52, 53.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, Vietnam: East Tonkin, region of Hoa Binh, 1918, R. P. A. de Cooman (MNHN).

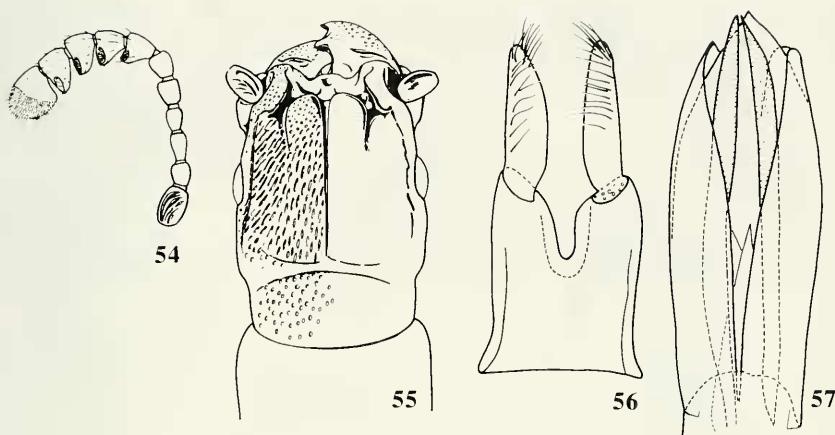
***Ancistria bostrychoides* Grouvelle**

(Figs 54-57)

Ancistria bostrychoides GROUVELLE, 1908: 454. Lectotype ♂, Sikkim: (MNHN); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Ancistria) bostrychoides Grouvelle; GROUVELLE, 1913a: 444.

Description. Length 8.0 mm. Black, venter of abdomen dark brown; surface mostly shiny. Head (fig. 55) 1.2 times as long as wide, strigosely punctate; median line impressed, except for base; admedian lines short, strongly curved, admedian lobes short, their largest width near apex which is obliquely truncate; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 0.5 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.7. Antenna (fig. 54) with segment 1 bearing 1 distinct and 1-2 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, bordered at base, evenly widening almost to apex; punctuation somewhat coarser than on head, leaving indistinct longitudinal puncture-free stripe in the middle. Elytra 2.8 times as long as their joint width, 2.2 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 strongly swollen and oblique subapically; interval 3



FIGS 54-57

Ancistria bostrychooides. 54, antenna; 55, head, dorsal view; 56, parameres; 57, median lobe, apical piece.

longest, 4 shortest and 5 intermediate; apex with V-shaped emargination, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 56, 57.

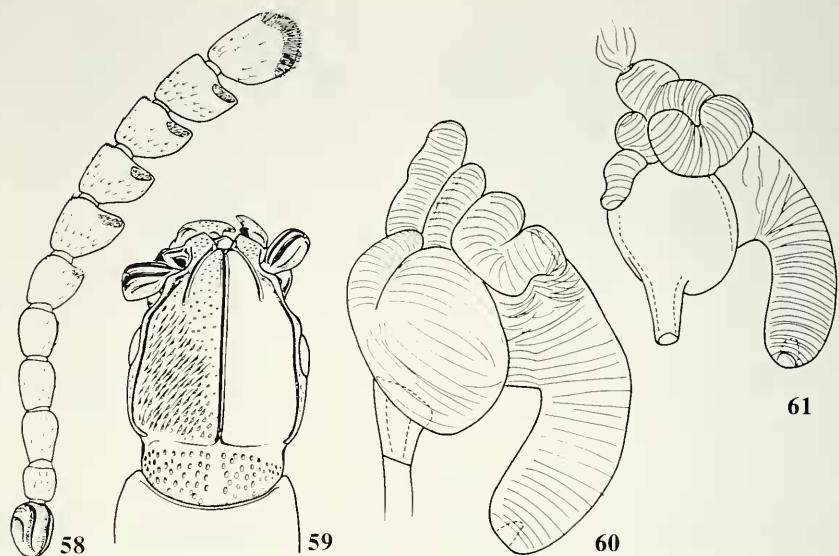
Distribution. Recorded from Sikkim (GROUVELLE, 1908, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. India: lectotype ♂, Sikkim (MNHN).

***Ancistria bouchardi* Grouvelle**

(Figs 58-61)

Ancistria (Parancistria) bouchardi GROUVELLE, 1913a: 474. Lectotype ♀, Sumatra: Palembang, Bouchard (MNHN); here designated (examined).

Description. Length 5.7-8.9 mm. Dark brown, apical half of elytra light or chestnut brown except for apex which has a dark spot along the suture; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 59) 1.2 times as long as wide, finely, laterally strigosely punctate; median line impressed, admedian lines moderately short, almost straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flat, their joint width 1.8-2.3 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye moderately large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.2-1.6. Antenna (fig. 58) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct wide dorsal grooves, delimited by 3 subparallel ridges; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate, segments 4 and 5 irregularly oval; segments 6-11 strongly flattened, forming club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide, incompletely bordered at base, widening in basal half, with subparallel margins in apical half; punctuation much coarser than on head, somewhat irregularly spaced, leaving narrow longitudinal median puncture-free band in basal three quarters. Elytra 3.0-3.2 times as long as wide, 2.0-2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically, weakly oblique, costae 4 and 6 merging subapically; intervals 3 and 6 subequal, longer than subequal intervals



FIGS 58-61

Ancistria bouchardi. 58, antenna; 59, head, dorsal view; 60, 61, spermatheca; 60, lectotype.

4 and 5; apex truncate, without or with indistinct tooth at suture. Genitalia as in figs 60, 61.

Distribution. Recorded from Sumatra (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Indonesia: lectotype ♀, Sumatra (MNHN). Without locality data: 1 ♀ (ZMPA).

Comments. The type series includes, apart from the lectotype, 1 ♂ paralectotype from the same locality which is similar to *A. micros* (cf. comments on *A. micros*).

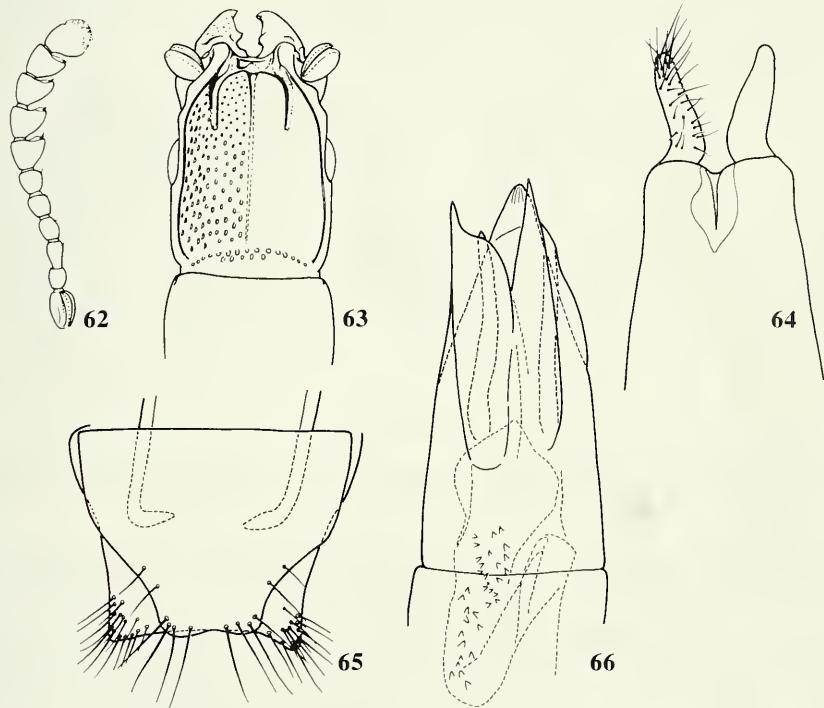
Ancistria brancuccii sp. n.

(Figs 2, 8, 62-66)

Description. Length 5.1-6.6 mm. Dark brown to black, legs chestnut brown; surface shiny. Head (figs 2, 63) 1.4-1.6 times as long as wide, finely punctate; median line impressed, weak in basal third, evanescent at base, admedian line moderately long, strongly curved or bent, admedian lobes short, their largest width near apex, apex obliquely truncate; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 0.9-1.2 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.7-1.9. Antenna (fig. 62) with segment 1 bearing 2 shallow dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 irregularly oval; segments 7-11 moderately flattened forming a distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal half, with subparallel margins in apical half, punctuation coarser than on head, in the middle leaving puncture-

free longitudinal band. Elytra 3.5-3.8 times as long as their joint width, 1.9-2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically, costae 4 and 5 merging subapically; interval 3 longer than 4 which is shorter than 5, interval 6 not impressed; apex truncate with V-shaped incision at suture, with small sutural tooth (fig. 8). Genitalia as in figs 64-66.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, East Nepal: Arun Valley, Mure - Num, 1550-2000 m, 4-7.vi.1983, M. Brancucci (NHMB). Paratypes. Nepal: 18♂, same data as holotype (NHMB, MHNG, ZMPA); 2♂, same but Chichila, 1950 m, 31.v.1983 (NHMB); 1♂, same but Num - Hedanga, 800-1500 m, 7.vi.1983; 1♂, Num, 1550 m, 5-6.vi.1983; 2♂, East Nepal, Koshi, Lumbughat - Saiseghat, 450 m, 15.vi.1985, M. Brancucci (NMHB).



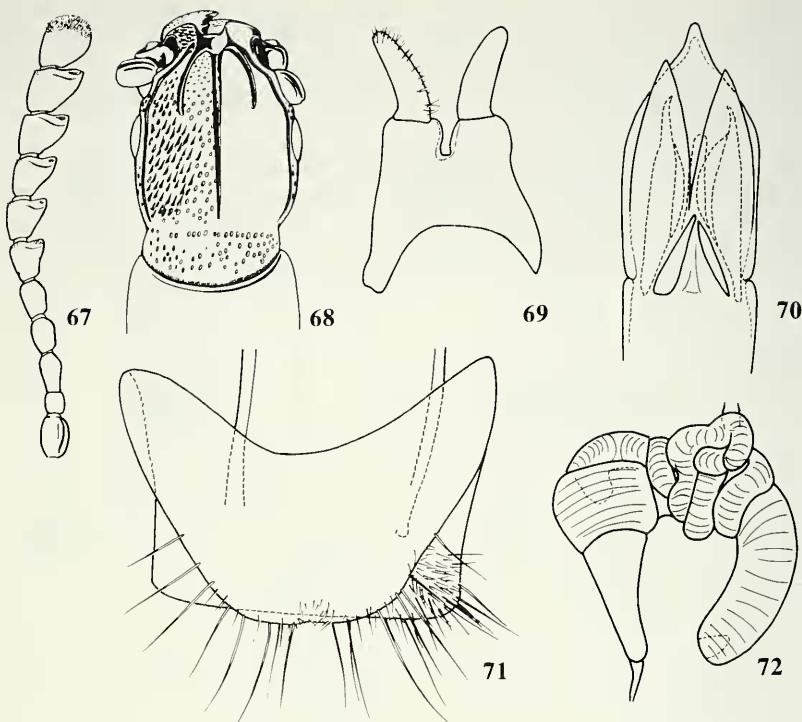
Figs 62-66

Ancistria brancuccii. 62, antenna; 63, head, dorsal view; 64, parameres; 65, sternite and tergite VIII; 66, median lobe, apical piece.

Ancistria concava sp. n.

(Figs 67-72)

Description. Length 4.6-5.4 mm. Almost black, legs and abdominal venter dark brown, elytra black at base, irregularly dark brown in apical two thirds; head mat, pronotum and elytra shiny. Head (fig. 68) 1.2 times as long as wide; punctation fine,



FIGS 67-72

Ancistria concava. 67, antenna; 68, head, dorsal view; 69, parameres; 70, median lobe, apical piece; 71, sternite and tergite VIII; 72, spermatheca.

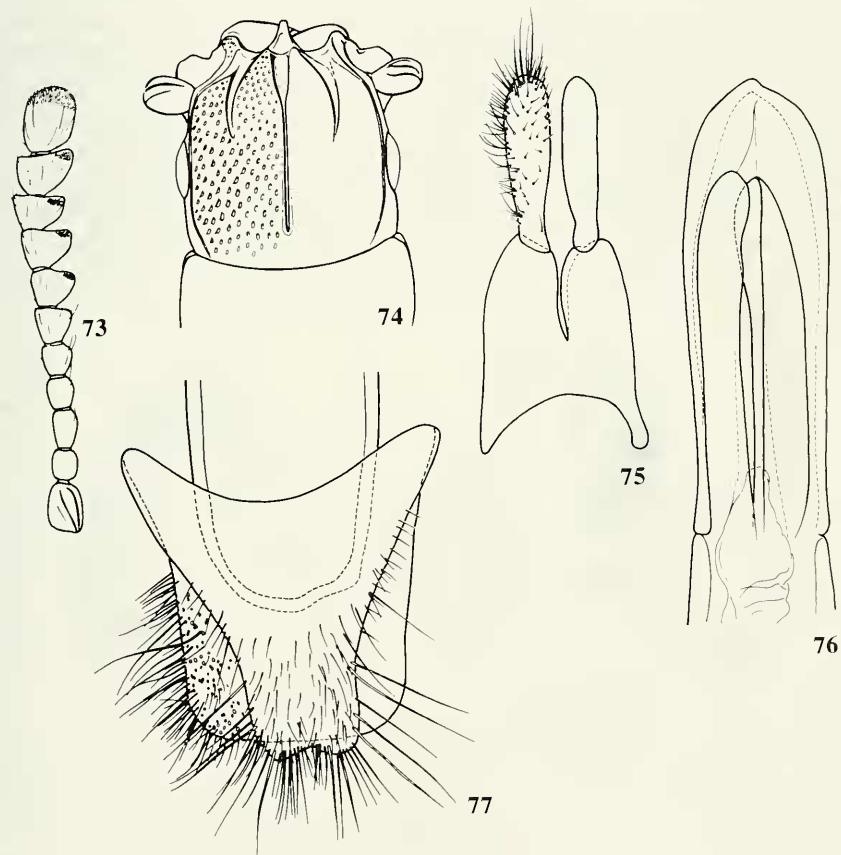
slightly strigose; median line strongly impressed in apical half gradually getting weaker towards base, absent from basal part; admedian lines moderately long, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 2.4-3.4 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye moderate in size, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.8-1.3. Antenna (fig. 67) with segment 1 bearing 2-3 grooves, 1 distinct, the other ones fine; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-5 asymmetrically oval to clavate; segments 6-11 strongly flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide, not bordered basally, widening in apical half, with subparallel margins in most of apical half; punctures as on head, slightly coarser at base, sparser on disk leaving puncture-free area in the middle. Elytra 2.8-3.1 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as pronotum; costae 2 and 3 subequal, 4 shorter; intervals 3 and 5 subequal, 4 shorter; apex weakly emarginate with indistinct sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 69-72.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, Sumatra: Babahrot, 100 m, 15.viii.1983, J. Klapperich (MHNG). Paratype ♂, Philippines: Luzon, Laguna, Mount Makiling, 400 feet elevation, 26.viii.1930, ex branches of *Toona calantas*, F. C. Hadden (BPBM).

Ancistria cornuta sp. n.

(Figs 73-77)

Description. Length 5.7 mm. Dark brown to black; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 74) 1.0 times as long as wide, moderately punctate; median line impressed except for base; admedian lines long, impressed, weakly curved; admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes careniform, their joint width 0.5 times that of frontoclypeal depression which bears a small horn in the middle. Eye large, temple width/eye diameter ratio as 0.6. Antenna (fig. 73) with segment 1 bearing 2 shallow dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 asymmetrically widening towards apex, gradually enlarged from segment 4 to 6; segments 7-11 flattened, forming an indistinct club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, strongly widening in basal half,



FIGS 73-77

Ancistria cornuta. 73, antenna; 74, head, dorsal view; 75, parameres; 76, median lobe, apical piece; 77, sternite and tergite VIII.

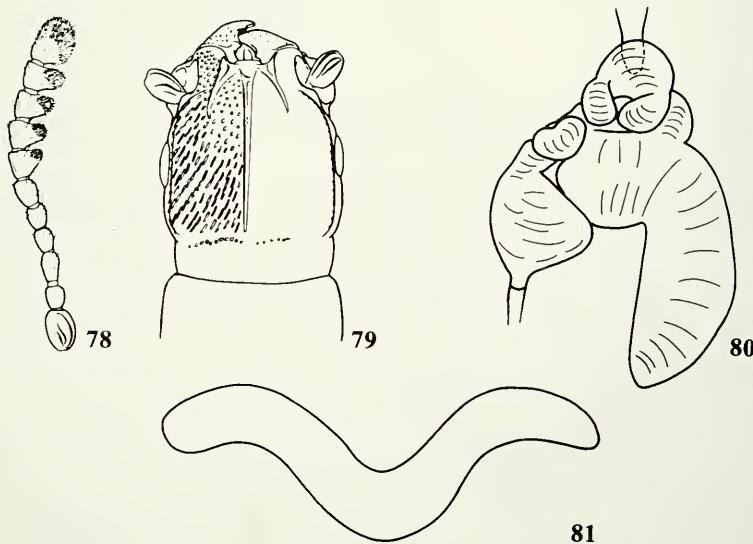
with subparallel margins in apical half; punctuation coarser than on head. Elytra 3.0 times as joint width, 2.3 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 swollen and oblique subapically; intervals getting gradually longer from 3 to 6; apex with V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 75-77.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, Laos: Monhot, G. Lewis collection B.M. 1910-248 (BMNH).

Ancistria costata sp. n.

(Figs 78-81)

Description. Length 6.9 mm. Head and thorax black, elytra very dark brown; surface moderately shiny. Head (fig. 79) 1.1 times as long as wide, relatively convex dorsally, with strigose punctuation; median line impressed; admedian lines moderately long, straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.1 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye width ratio as 0.9. Antenna (fig. 78) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct, unequal dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, bordered at base, widening in basal quarter from there to apex with subparallel margins; punctuation slightly coarser than on head, denser at base, leaving longitudinal median puncture-free stripe. Elytra 3.1 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as



Figs 78-81

Ancistria costata. 78, antenna; 79, head, dorsal view; 80, spermatheca; 81, ostium bursae.

pronotum; costa 3 strongly raised forming oblique ridge which reaches subapically the fused costae 7 and 8 which form a ridge, costa 5 merging with costa 3; intervals 3 and 4 merging subapically, shorter than merging intervals 5 and 6; with V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 80, 81.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, "British Bootang": 1899, M. Basti (MNHN).

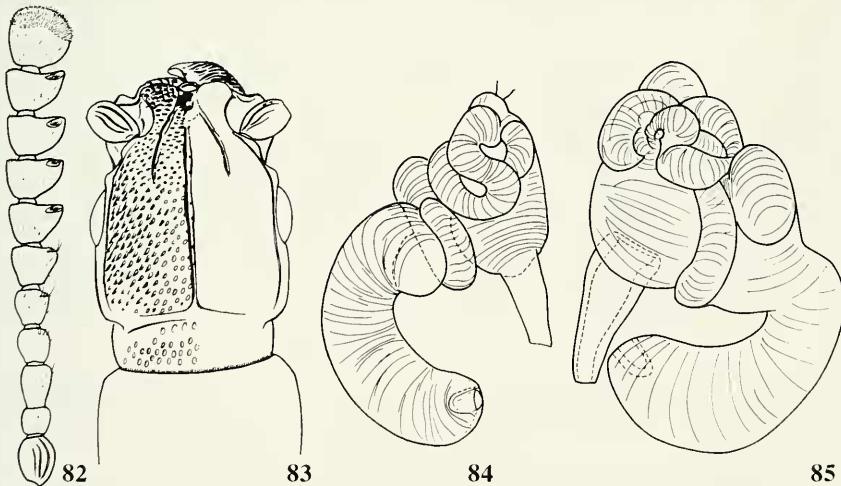
Comments. We were unable to locate "British Bootang". In the MNHN are other passandrids with the same locality labels, or with "British Bootan, Padong".

Ancistria emarginata Grouvelle

(Figs 82-85)

Ancistria emarginata GROUVELLE, 1913b: 56. Holotype ♀, Taiwan: Hoozan, 1908-1910, H. Sauter (DEIC); (examined).

Description. Length 5.7-7.9 mm. Black, legs dark brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 83) 1.2 times as long as wide; finely, laterally strigously punctured; median line impressed almost to base; admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 4.5-5.0 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Dorsal surface of mandibles transversely rugose (fig. 83). Eye moderately large; temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.1-1.2. Antenna (fig. 82) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming club; segment 11 as long as wide. Pronotum 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide, base not distinctly bordered, strongly widened in basal half,



FIGS 82-85

Ancistria emarginata. 82, antenna; 83, head, dorsal view; 84, 85, spermatheca.

with subparallel margins in apical half; punctuation coarser than on head, unevenly spaced leaving a puncture-free longitudinal band in basal two thirds. Elytra 3.2-3.4 times as long as wide, 2.1-2.3 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically; interval 3 longer than 4 which is shorter than 5; apex distinctly emarginate, sutural apex with tooth. Genitalia as in figs 84, 85.

Distribution. Recorded from Taiwan (GROUVELLE, 1913b; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Taiwan: holotype ♀ (DEIC). China: 3♀, Sichuan, Mount Emei, 600-1050 m, 5-19.v.1889, L. Bocák (ZMPA, MHNG).

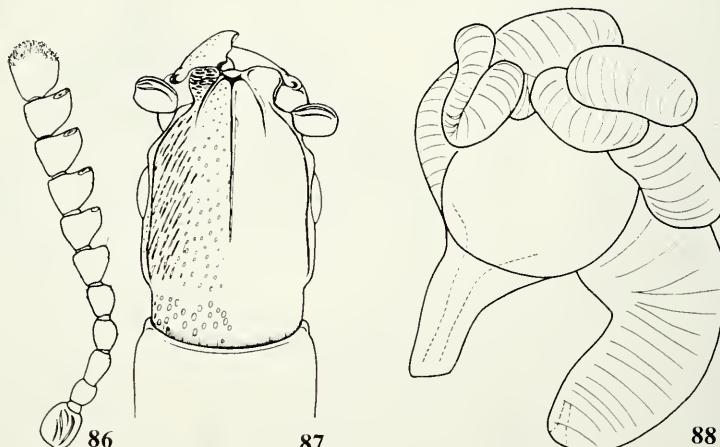
Ancistria fabricii Reitter

(Figs 86-88)

Ancistria fabricii REITTER, 1877: 134. Lectotype ♀, Southeast Asia [India orientalis] (MNHN); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Ancistria) fabricii Reitter: GROUVELLE, 1913a: 494.

Description. Length 4.5 mm. Head and thorax dark chestnut brown, elytra and legs somewhat lighter; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 87) 1.2 times as long as wide, with very fine, laterally slightly strigose punctuation; median line evenly impressed from base to apex; admedian lines moderately long, almost straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 3.0 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.0. Antenna (fig. 86) with segment 1 bearing each 1 distinct and 1 indistinct dorsal groove; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-5 oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 2.0 times as long as wide, not



FIGS 86-88

Ancistria fabricii. 86, antenna; 87, head, dorsal view; 88, spermatheca.

bordered at base, widening towards the middle, apical half with subparallel margins; punctuation much coarser than on head, covering whole surface, slightly denser anteriorly. Elytra 3.2 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 slightly thickened and weakly oblique subapically, costae 4 and 5 merging apically; interval 3 longer than 5, which is longer than 4; apex truncate with V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in fig. 88.

Distribution. Reported from Southeast Asia (REITTER, 1877; GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Southeast Asia: lectotype ♀ (MNHN).

Ancistria foraminifrons sp. n.

(Figs 89-96)

Ancistria tarsalis sensu GROUVELLE, 1913a: 453, nec WATERHOUSE, 1876: 121.

Description. Length 6.9-8.9 mm. Dark brown to black; surface shiny. Head (figs 90, 96) 1.2-1.5 times as long as wide, covered in moderately fine strigose punctuation; median line indistinct in basal two thirds, grooved in apical third; admedian lines very short and deep, admedian lobes short, triangular; lateral frontal processes creniform, their joint width 0.7-1.2 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.7-2.0. Antenna (figs 89, 95) with segment 1 bearing 2 shallow dorsal grooves; segment 2 oval; segments 3-6 oval to shortly clavate; segments 7-11 flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide, entirely bordered at base, strongly narrowed in basal third; punctuation coarser than on head, sparser medially in basal two thirds. Elytra 4.2-4.6 times as long as wide, 2.3-2.5 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 inflated subapically, costae 4-6 merging together at level of inflated portion of costa 3; interval 3 longer than intervals 4 to 6 which are gradually increasing in length apically; apex with V-shaped incision at suture, lacking a sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 91-94.

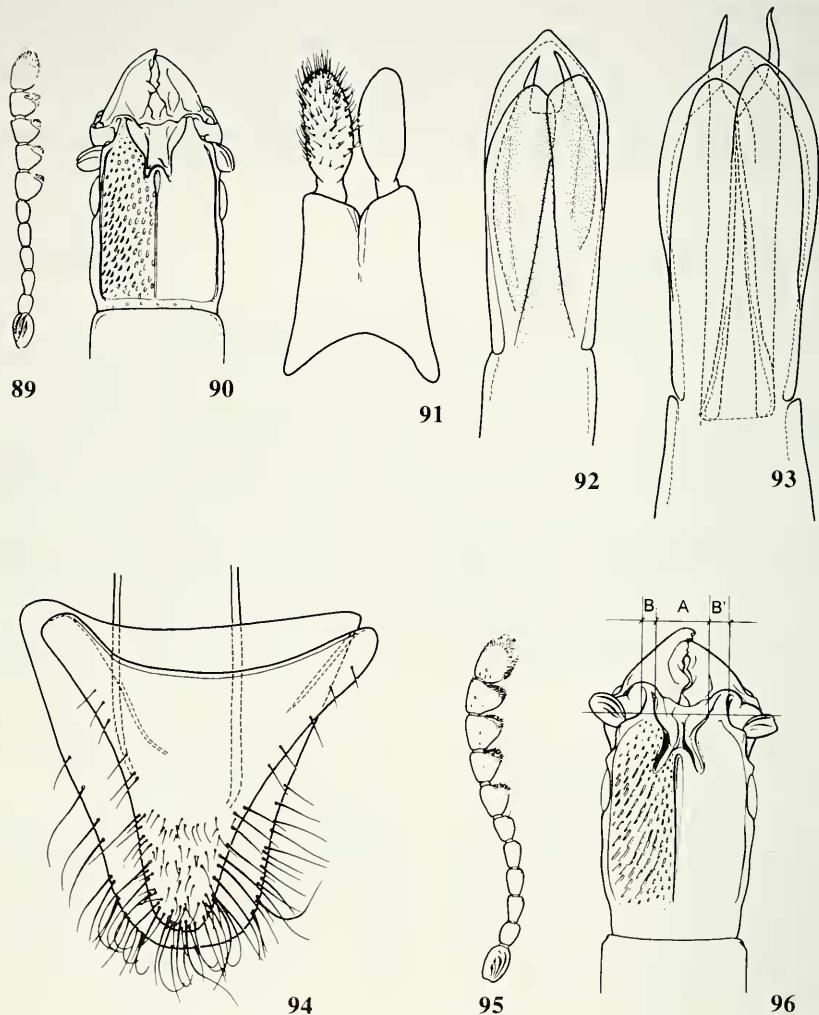
Distribution. Recorded as *A. tarsalis* from Sumatra (GROUVELLE, 1913a). Material examined. Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: EH Province, region of Kainantu Onerunka, 18.xii.1979, W. G. Ullrich (MHNG). Paratypes. Papua New Guinea: 1 ♂, same as holotype but 4.ii.1980; NE New Guinea, S Garaina, 900 m, 15-21.i.1968, J. & M. Sedlacek (BPBM); 1 ♂, West New Guinea, Star Mountains, Sibil Valley, 1245 m, 18.x.-8.xi.1961, S. Quate (BPBM). Java: 1 ♂. Mount Preanger, 1400 m, 24.vi.1927, L. G. E. Kalshoven (RMNH). Sumatra: 4 ♂, Si-Rambé, xii.1890-iii.1891, E. Modigliani (MCSN, MNHN) (specimens identified as *A. tarsalis* by Grouvelle).

Ancistria grouvellei nomen nov.

(Figs 97-99)

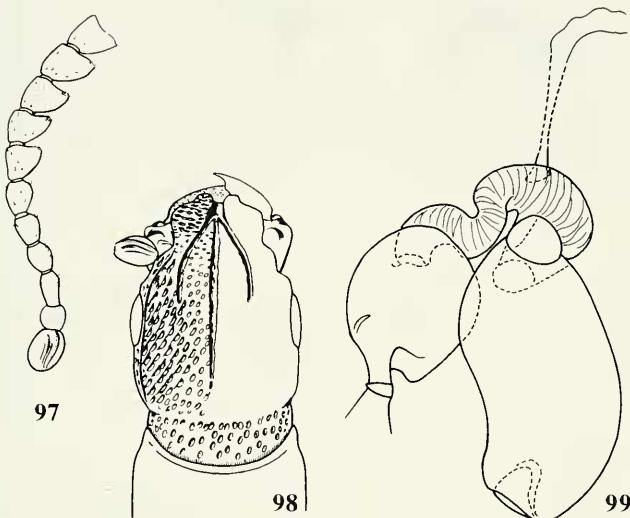
Ancistria (Parancistria) filum GROUVELLE, 1913a: 484. Holotype ♀, New Guinea: Dorey, Pascoe collection 93-60 (BMNH); (examined). Junior primary homonym of *Ancistria filum* REITTER, 1876: 39 (= *Taphroscelidia filum* (Reitter); BURCKHARDT & SLIPINSKI, 1991).

Description. Length 5.1 mm. Dark brown to almost black, antennae and legs somewhat lighter, apical half of elytra reddish brown, abdominal venter brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 98) 1.2 times as long as wide; punctuation strigose laterally; median line distinct in apical half, very fine in basal half; admedian lines moderately



FIGS 89-96

Ancistria foraminifrons. 89, 95, antenna; 90, 96, head, dorsal view; 91, parameres; 92, 93, median lobe, apical piece; 94, sternite and tergite VIII.



FIGS 97-99

Ancistria grouvellei. 97, antenna; 98, head, dorsal view; 99, spermatheca.

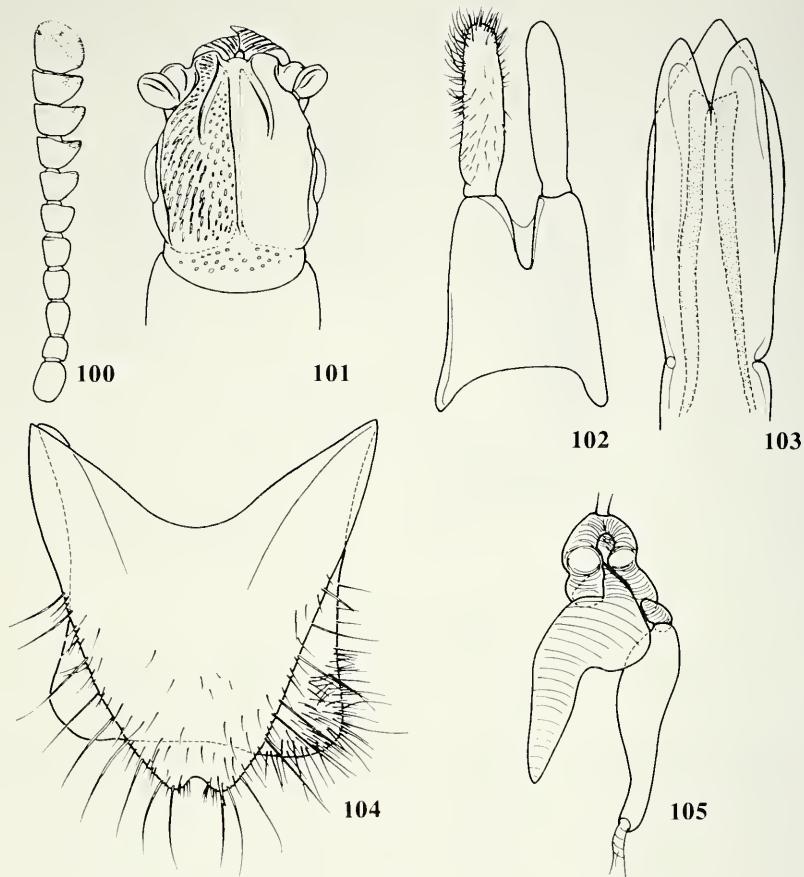
long, straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, bearing a blunt, forward directed tubercle antero-medially, their joint width 9.5 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.9. Antenna (fig. 97) with segment 1 bearing 2 fine dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 1.9 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal half, apical half mostly with subparallel margins; sparsely punctate, sparser at base and on disk. Elytra 3.4 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 not markedly inflated subapically, costae 4-6 merging subapically; interval 3 long, intervals 4 and 5 much shorter; apex weakly emarginate, hardly incised at suture, with indistinct sutural tooth. Genitalia as in fig. 99.

Distribution. Recorded from New Guinea (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. New Guinea: holotype ♀ (BMNH); 1♀, Koitaki, 1500 feet, xi-xii.1928, Pemberton (BPBM).

Ancistria indica sp. n.

(Figs 100-105)

Description. Length 6.0-6.6 mm. Black; surface shiny. Head (fig. 101) 1.1 times as long as wide, with coarse strigose punctuation; median line impressed from base to apex; admedian lines straight, long, admedian lobes narrowly triangular, lateral frontal processes flattened, their combined width 1.7-2.0 times that of frontoclypeal



FIGS 100-105

Ancistria indica. 100, antenna; 101, head, dorsal view; 102, parameres; 103, median lobe, apical piece; 104, sternite and tergite VIII; 105, spermatheca.

depression. Mandibles transversely rugose dorsally. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.6-0.7. Antenna (fig. 100) with segment 1 bearing 1-2 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 short, asymmetrically widening towards apex; segments 7-11 flattened, forming an indistinct club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide, bordered at base, strongly widening in basal half, weakly narrowing toward apex in apical half; anteriorly finely, otherwise coarsely punctured as on head, a narrow longitudinal, median band without punctures. Elytra 3.1 times as long as wide, 2.0-2.2 times as long as pronotum: costa 3 distinctly inflated subapically, costae 4 merging with 5 and both together with 6; intervals increasing in length apically from 3 to 6; apex with U-shaped incision at suture, sutural tooth indistinct. Genitalia as in figs 102-105.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, India: Dehra Dun Coll. B. M. 1932-26 (BMNH). Paratypes. India: 2♂, 1♀, same data as holotype, 1♂ in addition with following information: Tamil Nadu, Anamalai hills, 2400, Madras, 15.iii.1930, J. C. M. Gardner (BMNH, MHNG).

Comments. Even though only one specimen bears a label, indicating that it was collected in Southern India, it is likely that the whole type series has the same origin. The series came probably via the Dehra Dun collection to the BMNH were the "Dehra Dun coll." labels were added.

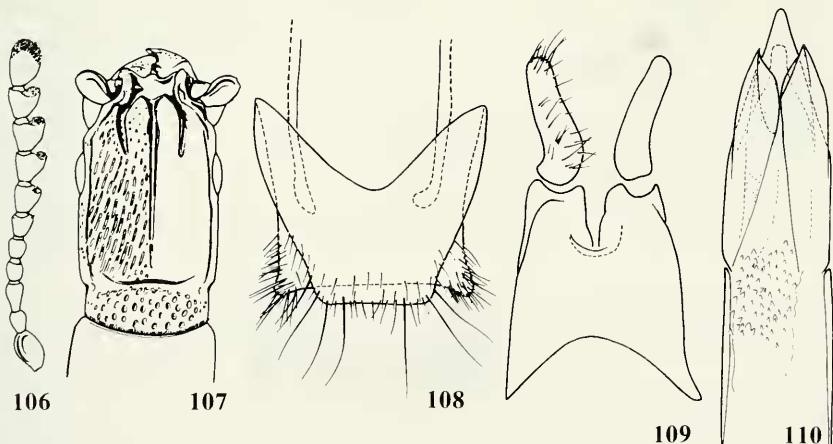
Ancistria lewisi Reitter

(Figs 106-110)

Ancistria lewisi REITTER, 1889: 315. Lectotype, Japan: Yuyama in Higo, 1.vi.1881, G. Lewis, labelled "Nagasaki, 22.v.-3.vi.1881, G. Lewis" (BMNH); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Parancistria) lewisi Reitter; GROUVELLE, 1913a: 488.

Description. Length 4.8 mm. Dark chestnut brown, elytra in subapical quarter lighter; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 107) 1.5 times as long as wide, with fine strigose punctation; median line basally weakly, apically distinctly impressed; admedian lines moderately long, strongly curved, admedian lobes widest subapically and then suddenly narrowing towards apex; lateral frontal processes careniform, their joint width 0.9 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.9. Antenna (fig. 106) with segment 1 bearing 2 weak dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 irregularly oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 2.0 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, strongly widening in basal two thirds, with almost subparallel margins in apical third; punctation coarser than on head, slightly sparser on disk. Elytra 4.1 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 hardly



Figs 106-110

Ancistria lewisi. 106, antenna; 107, head, dorsal view; 108, sternite and tergite VIII; 109, parameres; 110, median lobe, apical piece.

inflated subapically; interval 5 shorter than 3 but longer than interval 4, interval 6 indistinct; apex weakly emarginate, small sutural tooth present. Genitalia as in figs 108-110.

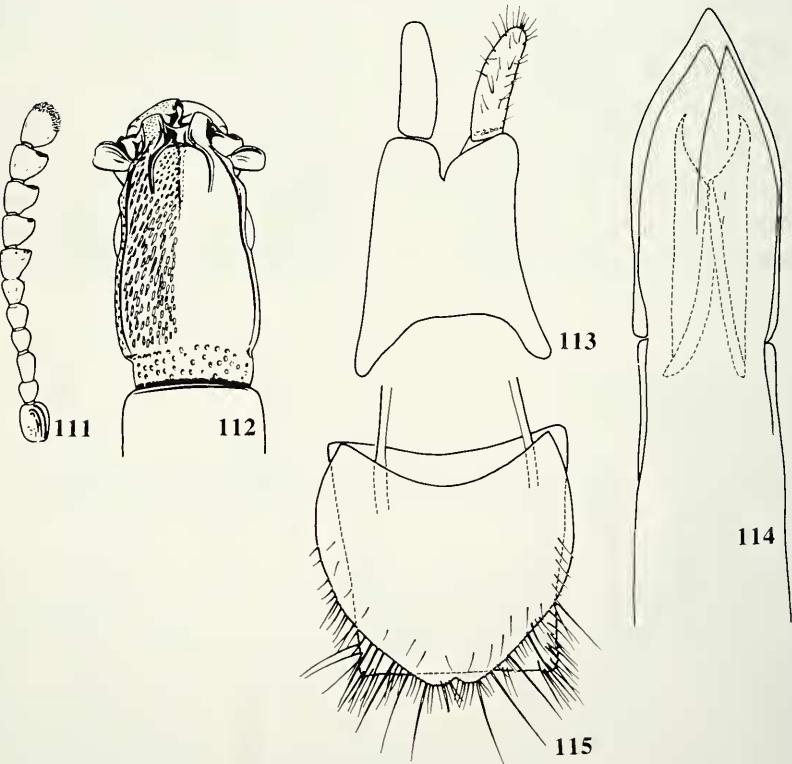
Distribution. Recorded from Japan (REITTER, 1889; GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Japan: holotype, Nagasaki (BMNH); 1♂ paralectotype, Higo (HNMH).

Comments. According to REITTER's (1889) indications the type material was collected at Yuyama in Higo. The lectotype in the BMNH is labelled "Nagasaki"; this label has been added later and is certainly wrong. A paralectotype in the HNMH bears the same data as mentioned in the original description (REITTER, 1889) (cf. comments to *A. reitteri*).

Ancistria longicapitata sp. n.

(Figs 111-115)

Description. Length 5.8 mm. Black, apical half of elytra chestnut brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 112) 1.7 times as long as wide, with strigose punctuation laterally; median line finely impressed in apical third, indistinct in basal two thirds;



FIGS 111-115

Ancistria longicapitata. 111, antenna; 112, head, dorsal view; 113, parameres; 114, median lobe, apical piece; 115, sternite and tergite VIII.

admedian lines short, strongly angular, admedian lobes widest near apex, obliquely truncate apically; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.1 times that of frontoclypeal impression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.9. Antenna (fig. 111) with segment 1 bearing 2-3 shallow dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 shortly clavate; segments 4-6 oval; segments 7-11 strongly flattened, forming a well-defined club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 2.3 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widened in basal half, with subparallel margins in apical half. Elytra 3.7 times as long as their joint width, 1.9 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly thickened subapically, costae 4, 5 and 6 merging apically; intervals 4 and 5 subequal, shorter than 3 and 6; apex truncate, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 113-115.

Material examined. Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Morobe Province, Wau, Mount Kaindi, 1150-2300 m, 20.i.-1.ii.1993, flight intercept trap in *Cordia*, Y. Basset (MHNG).

Ancistria micros Grouvelle

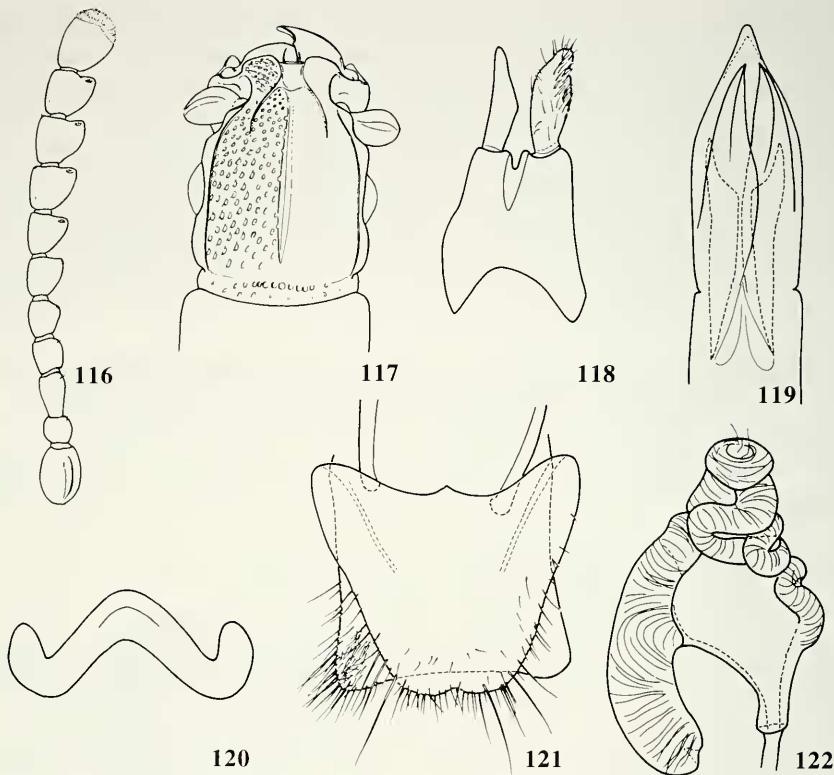
(Figs 116-122)

Ancistria (Parancistria) micros GROUVELLE, 1913a: 482. Holotype ♀, Malaysia: Perak, Doherty (MNHN); (examined).

Description. Length 3.4-3.9 mm. Brown to dark chestnut brown, elytra somewhat lighter; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 117) 1.2 times as long as wide; finely to coarsely punctate, sometimes strigose; median line impressed, fine; admedian lines moderately long, more or less straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal lobes flattened, their joint width 2.8-4.0 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye more or less convex, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.0-1.1. Antenna (fig. 116) with segment 1 bearing 1 distinct dorsal groove; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4 and 5 oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming a club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 1.6-1.8 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening in basal half, weakly narrowing towards the apex or with subparallel margins in apical half; punctuation coarser than on head, sparser on disc, leaving puncture-free longitudinal band in the middle. Elytra 3.1-3.2 times as long as wide, 2.0-2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically, costae 4 to 6 merging apically; intervals 3 and 6 longer than 4 and 5; apex truncate, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 118-122.

Distribution. Recorded from Malaysia (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Malaysia: Holotype ♀, Perak (MNHN). Borneo: 1♂, Sabah, Tenompok, 10-19.ii.1959, T. C. Maa (BPBM); 1 specimen, same, near Keningau, 20.iii.1989, M. Ito (KYUN); 1♂, Sarawak, Bau, Lake area, 29-30.viii.1958, T. C. Maa (BPBM).

Comments. A ♂ specimen from Sumatra: Palembang (MNHN), paralectotype of *A. bouchardi* Grouvelle) keys out with *A. micros*, but differs in following taxonomically relevant characters: the relatively wider and more impressed frontoclypeal depression, the narrower lateral frontal processes and the genitalia. The specimen may represent a new species but more material is necessary to confirm this.



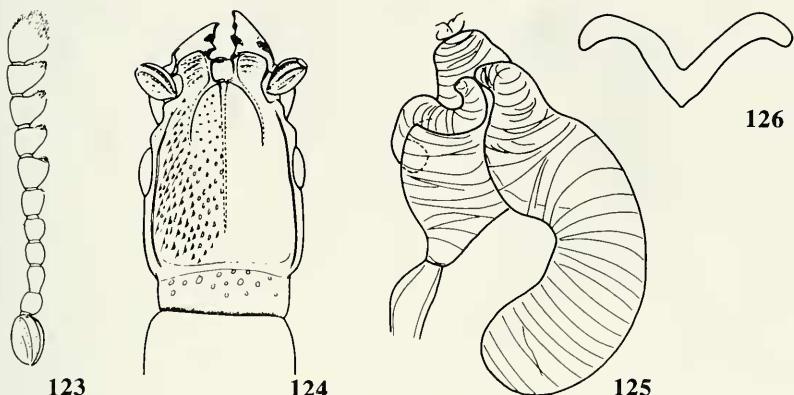
FIGS 116-122

Ancistria micros. 116, antenna; 117, head, dorsal view; 118, parameres; 119, median lobe, apical piece; 120, ostium bursae; 121, sternite and tergite VIII; 122, spermatheca.

***Ancistria nepalensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 123-126)

Description. Length 5.7-6.0 mm. Dark brown to black, legs brown; surface mostly shiny, head mat. Head (fig. 124) 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide, with strigose punctuation; median line impressed apically getting weaker towards base; admedian lines moderately long, gently curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 2.5-3.2 that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.2-1.6. Antenna (fig. 123) with segment 1 bearing 1 distinct and 1 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 oval, segments 7-11 flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 2.0-2.1 times as long as wide, not or indistinctly bordered at base, widening towards middle, apical half with subparallel margins; punctuation somewhat coarser than on head, absent from a longitudinal patch in the middle towards



FIGS 123-126

Ancistria nepalensis. 123, antenna; 124, head, dorsal view; 125, spermatheca; 126, ostium bursae.

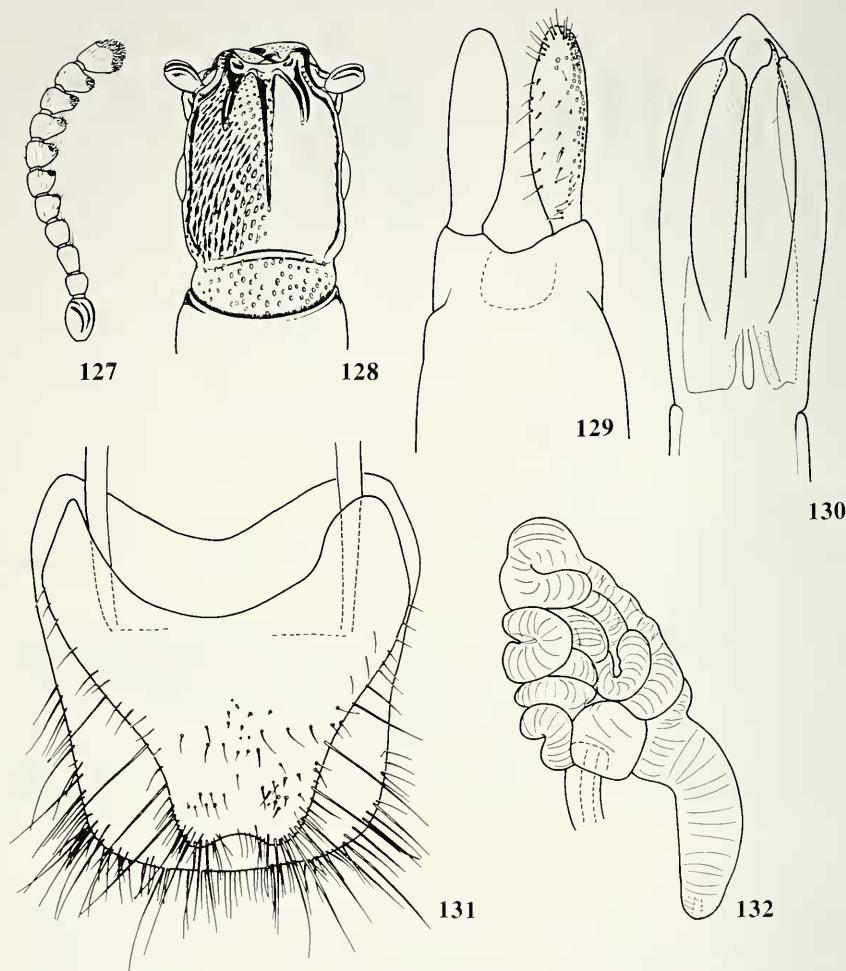
the base. Elytra 3.6-4.1 times as long as wide, 2.0-2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 slightly thickened subapically, costae 4 and 5 merging apically; interval 3 longer than 6, intervals increasing in length from 4 to 6; apex truncate, with V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 125, 126.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, Nepal: East Nepal, Arun Valley, Mure - Num, 1550-2000 m, 4-7.vi.1983, M. Brancucci (NHMB). Paratypes 4♀, same data as holotype (NHMB, MHNG).

Ancistria nicolettae sp. n.

(Figs 9, 127-132)

Description. Length 6.9-7.4 mm. Dark chestnut brown to almost black, distal third of elytra sometimes lighter; surface mostly shiny. Head (fig. 128) 1.3 times as long as wide; moderately strigously punctate; median line impressed except for apical quarter; admedian lines moderately long, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes careniform, their joint width 0.3-0.6 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.6-1.0. Antenna (fig. 127) with segment 1 bearing 2 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 shortly clavate; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6 to 11 weakly flattened, forming an indistinct club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.9-2.0 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, strongly widening from base almost to apex; relatively evenly punctured, coarser than on head. Elytra 3.8-4.1 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 weakly inflated subapically, slightly oblique; intervals getting gradually shorter from 3 to 5; in males apex emarginate with small sutural tooth, in females apex truncate or weakly convex without sutural tooth (fig. 9). Genitalia as in figs 129-132.



FIGS 127-132

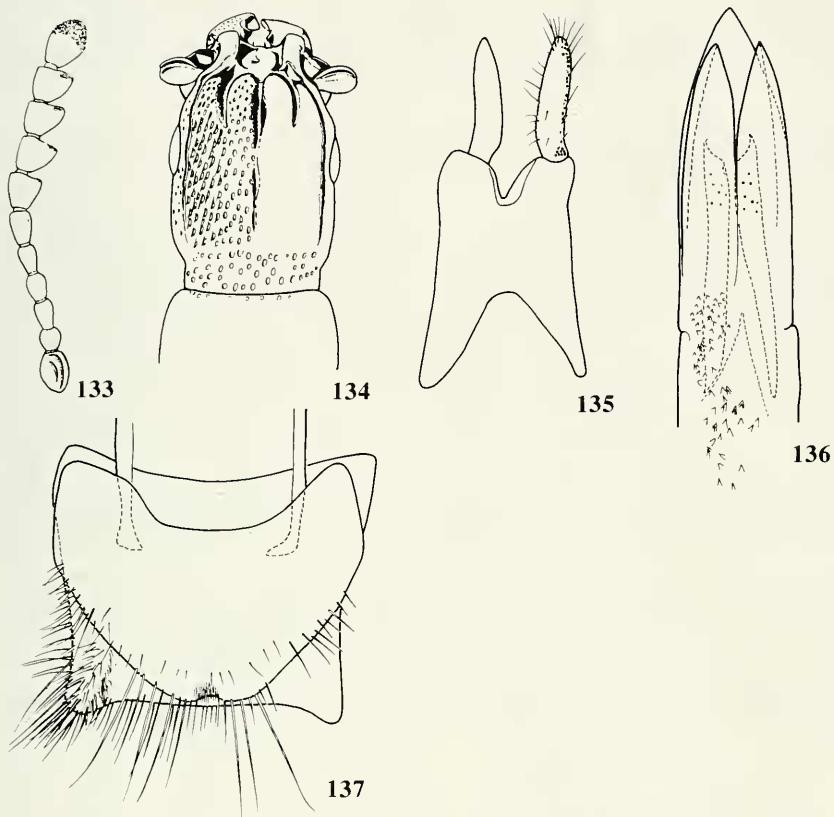
Ancistria nicolettae. 127 antenna; 128, head, dorsal view; 129, parameres; 130, median lobe, apical piece; 131, sternite and tergite VIII; 132, spermatheca.

Material examined. Holotype ♀, Philippines: N Palawan, Binaluan, xi-xii.1913, G. Boettcher (ZMHB). Paratypes. Philippines: 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotype (ZMHB, MHNG). Malaysia: 1♀, Selangor, Sg, Baloh F. R., 22.vi.1936, ex gallery of *Xyleborus* in *Dipterocarpus baudii*, F. G. Browne (BMNH). Borneo: 1♂, Sabah, Kalabakan, 10-19.xi.1958, T. C. Maa (BPBM). Sumatra: 1♂, North Brastagi, G. Sibayak, 1450-1900 m, 19-23.ii.1991, Bocák & Bocáková (NHMB).

Ancistria papuana sp. n.

(Figs 133-137)

Description. Length 6.0 mm. Black, legs, apical 2-3 abdominal sternites and apical half of elytra brown; surface shiny. Head (fig. 134) 1.3 times as long as wide,



FIGS 133-137

Ancistria papuana. 133, antenna; 134, head, dorsal view; 135, parameres; 136, median lobe, apical piece; 137, sternite and tergite VIII.

punctate; median line deeply impressed in apical half, indistinct in basal half; admedian lines relatively short, impressed and strongly curved, admedian lobes broadest near apex, obliquely truncatae apically; lateral frontal processes flattened dorsally, their combined width 1.1 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.6. Antenna (fig. 133) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 increasing in size, oval; segments 7-11 strongly flattened, forming a distinct club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, bordered at base, widening to the middle, margins of apical half subparallel; punctuation somewhat coarser than on head, partly absent from longitudinal stripe in the middle. Elytra 3.5 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as

long as pronotum; costa 3 inflated; intervals getting shorter from 3 to 6; apex with V-shaped incision at suture, with small sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 135-137.

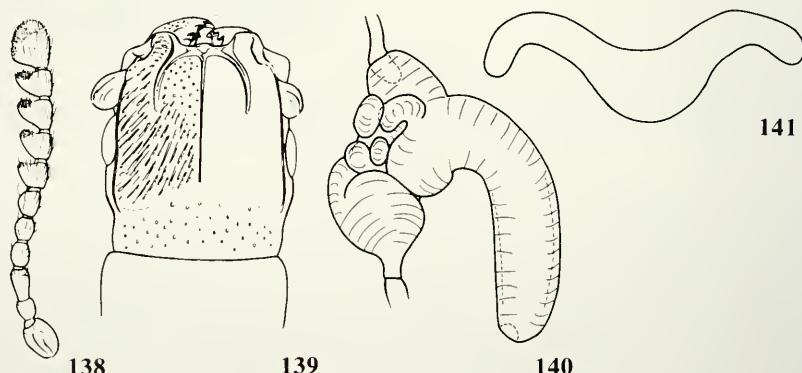
Material examined. Holotype ♂, Papua New Guinea: Wau, 15.ix., J. & M. Sedlacek (BPBM).

Ancistria pilosa sp. n.

(Figs 138-141)

Description. Length 4.9 mm. Dark brown, legs slightly lighter; surface shiny; head covered in very short setae, pronotum and elytra in light, 0.1 mm long erect setae. Head (fig. 139) 1.0 times as long as wide, with fine sparse, strigose punctuation; median line fine, slightly more impressed apically; admedian lines moderately long, weakly curved, admedian lobes indistinctly delimited anteriorly, blunt; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.0 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.7. Antenna (fig. 138) with segment 1 bearing 2 dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 oval; segments 7-11 weakly flattened, forming club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, bordered at base, weakly widening towards apex; punctuation sparser and coarser than on head, with punctuation-free longitudinal band in the middle. Elytra 3.4 times as long as wide, 2.3 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 strongly raised and oblique subapically; intervals 3 and 4 merging apically, 5 slightly longer but shorter than interval 6; apex with large V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 140, 141.

Distribution. Holotype ♀, Taiwan: Fenchihu, 1400 m, iv-vi.1977, J. & S. Klapperich (MHNG).



FIGS 138-141

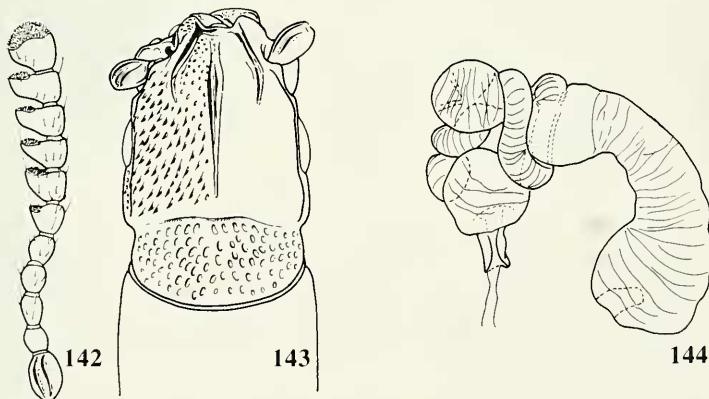
Ancistria pilosa, 138, antenna; 139, head, dorsal view; 140, spermatheca; 141, ostium bursae.

Ancistria reitteri Lewis

(Figs 142-144)

Ancistria reitteri LEWIS, 1893: 83. Lectotype ♀, Japan: Yuyama in Higo, labelled "Nagasaki, 22.v.-3.vi.1881", G. Lewis (BMNH); here designated (examined).

Description. Length 4.5 mm. Dark brown, tarsi brown; surface shiny. Head (fig. 143) 1.1 times as long as wide; finely, laterally strigously punctured; median line impressed almost to base; admedian lobes narrowly triangular, blunt anteriorly; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 0.8 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Dorsal surface of mandibles punctate. Eye moderately large; temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.0. Antenna (fig. 142) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 shortly clavate; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming indistinct club; segment 11 as long as wide. Pronotum 1.6 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, strongly widened in basal two thirds, with subparallel margins in apical third; punctuation coarser than on head, density uneven leaving a puncture-free median longitudinal band in the middle. Elytra 2.6 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 hardly inflated subapically; interval 3 longer than 4 which is shorter than 5; straight apically without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in fig. 144.



Figs 142-144

Ancistria reitteri. 142, antenna; 143, head, dorsal view; 144, spermatheca.

Distribution. Recorded from Japan (Lewis, 1893). Material examined. Japan: lectotype ♀ of *A. reitteri* (BMNH).

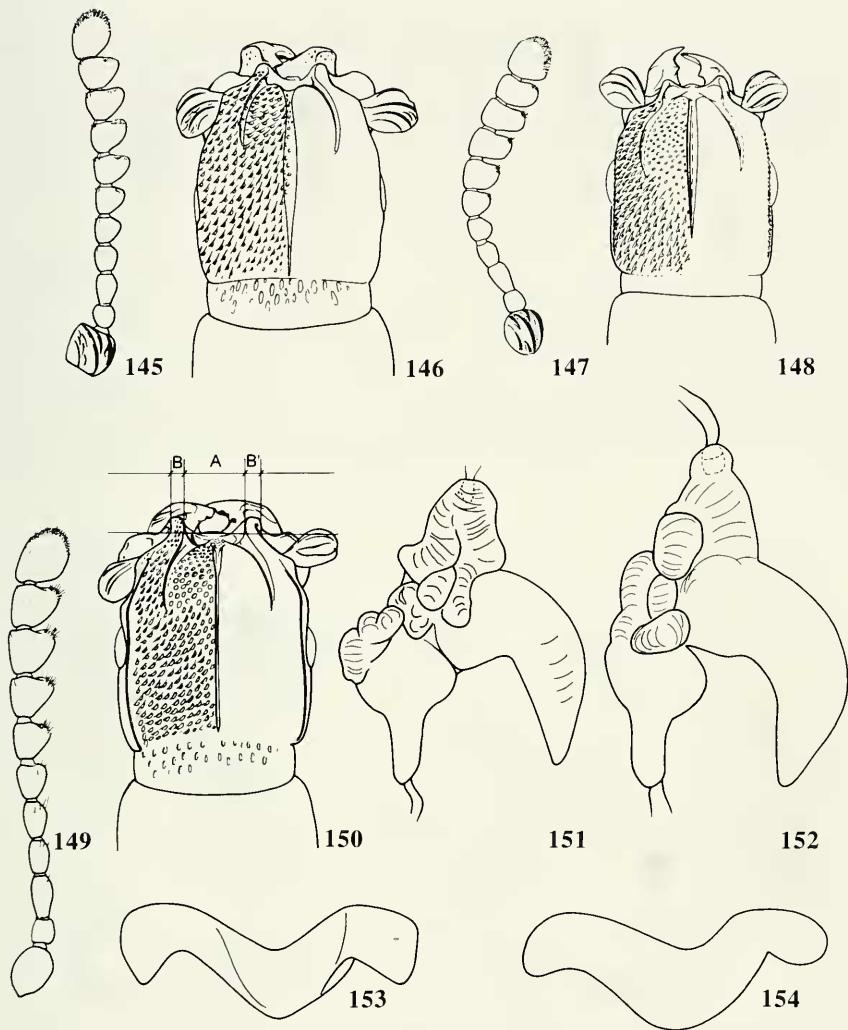
Comments. According to LEWIS' (1893) description of *A. reitteri* the type material was collected at Yuyama in Higo. The lectotype in the BMNH is labelled "Nagasaki". The specimen at hand is the only representative known of the species and is without any doubt the same specimen examined by Lewis. The label with "Nagasaki" has been added subsequently and is wrong.

***Ancistria retusa* (Fabricius)**

(Figs 3, 4, 11, 12, 145-164)

- Colydium retusa* Fabricius, 1801: 555. Lectotype ♂, Sumatra, Daldorff (ZMUC); here designated (examined).
- Bostrichoides angulatus* MONTROUZIER, 1855: 17. Lectotype, Woodlark Island, X. Montrouzier (ISNB); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria retusa* (Fabricius); GEMMINGER & VON HAROLD, 1868; GROUVELLE, 1882.
- Priouphora cylindrica* WESTWOOD, 1848: 85. Lectotype, India (BMNH); here designated (examined); synonymised with *A. retusa* by GEMMINGER & VON HAROLD, 1868: 870.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *albertisi* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 446. Lectotype ♀, New Guinea, Ramoi, vi.1892, L. M. D'Albertis (MCSN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *ata* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 455. Lectotype ♀, New Guinea, Allem? (MNHN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *brevis* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 469. Lectotype, Southeast Borneo (BMNH); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *excavata* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 464. Lectotype ♀, East Java: Sukabumi, 2000', 1893, H. Fruhstorfer (MNHN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *filiformis* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 458. Holotype ♂, Australia: Cook Town (MNHN); (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *gestroi* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 449. Lectotype ♂, Sulawesi: Kandari, vii. 1874, O. Beccari (MCSN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *leai* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 462. Lectotype ♀, Australia: Morton Bay, H. Deyrolle (MNHN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *magna* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 470. Lectotype ♀, Singapore, Wallace (BMNH); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *retusa* (Fabricius); GROUVELLE, 1913a: 467.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *retusa* var. *propinqua* GROUVELLE, 1913a: 469. Lectotype ♂, Philippines: Palawan (MNHN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* *sauteri* GROUVELLE, 1913b: 54. Lectotype ♀, Taiwan: Taihorin, Fuhosho, H. Sauter (DEIC), here designated (examined). Syn. n.
- Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *africana* GROUVELLE, 1919: 56. Holotype, Rhodesia: Sebakove, D. Dods (SAMC); (examined). Syn. n.

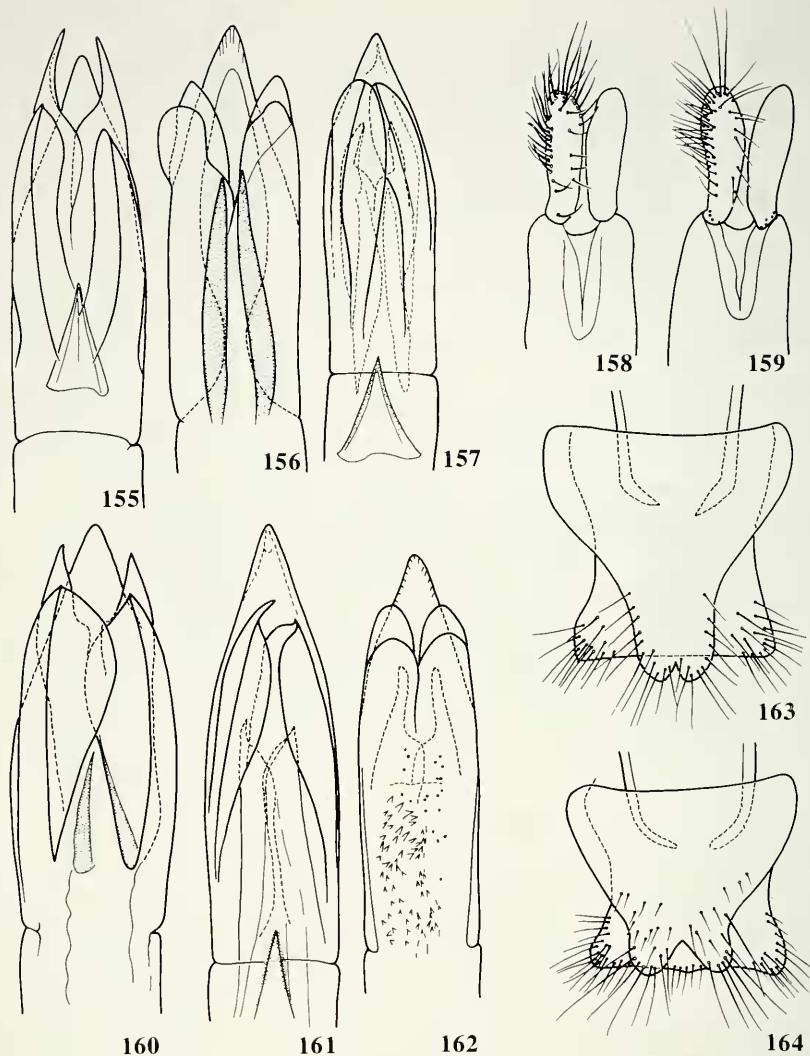
Description. Length 4.8-8.6 mm. Dark brown to black with elytra sometimes partly lighter, ranging from light brown to dark chestnut brown; surface mostly mat on head and shiny on pronotum and elytra. Head (figs 3, 146, 148, 150) 1.2-1.4 times as long as wide; finely, laterally strigously punctate; median line impressed except for base; admedian lines moderately short, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes careniform, their joint width 0.5-0.7 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.2-1.3. Antenna (figs 145, 147, 149) with segment 1 bearing 2 dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4 and 5 asymmetrically oval; segments 6 to 11 flattened forming club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide, bordered at base (fig. 4); widening in basal half, apical half with subparallel margins or narrowing weakly to apex; punctuation coarser than on head leaving a puncture-free median stripe. Elytra 3.1-3.5 times as long as wide, 2.0-2.4 times as long as pronotum; carina 3 strongly inflated and oblique, in ♀ more than in ♂; interval 4 shorter than 3 and 5 which merge apically; apex truncate or weakly emarginate with V-shaped incision at suture, without sutural tooth (figs 11, 12). Genitalia as in figs 151-164.



FIGS 145-154

Ancistria retusa. 145, 147, 149, antenna; 146, 148, 150, head, dorsal view; 151, 152, spermatheca; 153, 154, ostium bursae.

Distribution. Reported from Sumatra, India, New Guinea, Borneo, Java, Australia, Sulawesi, Singapore, Palawan, Taiwan and Zimbabwe (HETSCHKO, 1930, and literature cited therein) as *A. retusa*, *A. cylindrica*, *A. albertisi*, *A. atra*, *A. brevis*, *A. excavata*, *A. filiformis*, *A. gestroi*, *A. leai*, *A. magna*, *A. retusa* var. *propinqua* and *A. africana*, from Woodlark Island (MONTROUZIER, 1855) as *Bostriochoides angulatus*, and as *A. retusa* from Australia (Queensland, New South Wales) (HAWKESWOOD, 1987). Material examined: 236 specimens from Cameroon (Biyan), Zaire, Zimbabwe, South Africa, India (Assam, Chambaganor, Madura), Sri Lanka,



FIGS 155-164

Ancistria retusa. 155-157, 160-162, median lobe, apical piece; 158, 159, parameres; 163, 164, sternite and tergite VIII.

China (Hainan), Taiwan, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam (Tonkin), Philippines (Mindoro, Negros, Mindanao, Luzon, Calapan, Palawan), Borneo (Sabah, Brunei, Sarawak), Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Kapulauan Tukanbesi, Moluccas, Aru Island, New Guinea, Australia (Queensland, Victoria, possibly Tasmania) (ANIC, BMNH, BPBM, DEIC, ISNB, MCSN, MHNG,

MNHN, MRAC, NHMB, QMBA, SMTD, USNM, ZMHB, ZMPA, ZMUC). A single specimen bears following data: Brazil (Coll. L. W. Schaufuss, ZMHB).

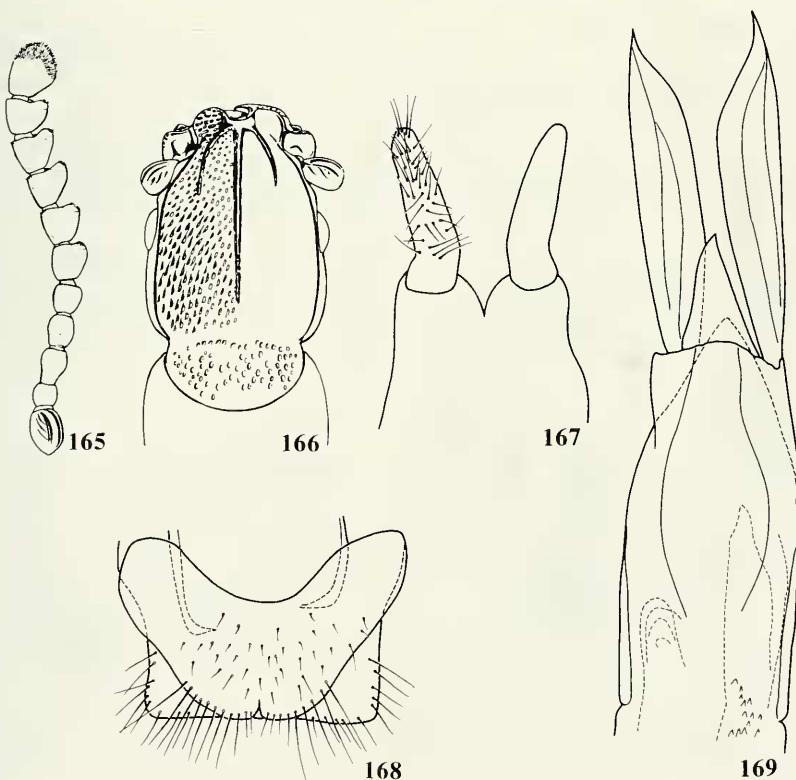
Comment. Some specimens bear the indication "Somerset" which may refer to a locality in Queensland or in Tasmania. The occurrence of *A. retusa* in Tasmania should be confirmed with additional material. The single specimen from Brazil may have been mislabelled or may be an introduction.

Ancistria stricta Grouvelle

(Figs 165-169)

Ancistria (Parancistria) stricta GROUVELLE, 1913a: 477. Lectotype, Singapore (BMNH); here designated (examined).

Description. Length 5.7 mm. Brown, apical half of elytra light brown; surface mostly mat. Head (fig. 166) 1.3 times as long as wide; punctation fine, laterally slightly strigose; median line distinctly impressed in apical half, finer in basal half fading



Figs 165-169

Ancistria stricta. 165, antenna; 166, head, dorsal view; 167, parameres; 168, sternite and tergite VIII; 169, median lobe, apical piece.

towards base; admedian lines weakly curved to almost straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 1.6 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye small, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.7. Antenna (fig. 165) with segment 1 bearing 1 distinct dorsal groove; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-5 oval; segments 6-11 flattened, forming well-defined club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide, bordered at base, widening from base to apical third, from there weakly narrowing to apex; punctuation slightly coarser than on head, relatively evenly spaced. Elytra 2.6 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 hardly inflated subapically, costae 4 and 6 merging subapically; intervals 3 and 6 subequal, longer than subequal intervals 4 and 5; apex truncate, no distinct sutural tooth developed. Genitalia as in figs 167-169.

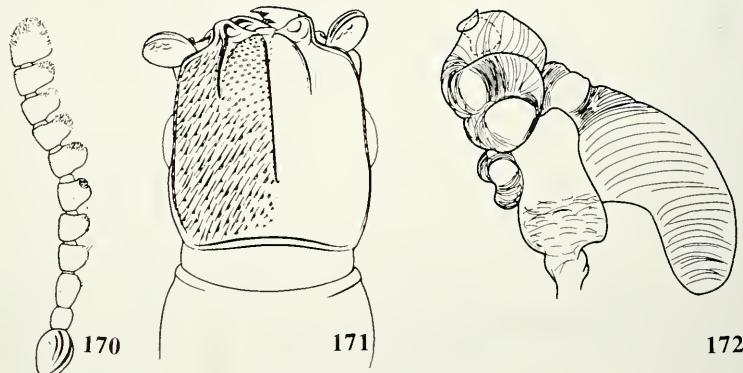
Distribution. Singapore (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Singapore: Lectotype and paralectotype ♀ (BMNH, MNHN). Borneo: 1 ♂, West Sarawak, Quop, ii-iii.1914, G. E. Bryant (BMNH).

Ancistria strigosa Grouvelle

(Figs 170-172)

Ancistria (Ancistria) strigosa GROUVELLE, 1913a: 451. Lectotype ♀, New Guinea: Amberbaki (MCSN); here designated (examined).

Description. Length 9.4-14.6 mm. Chestnut brown to almost entirely black; surface mostly shiny. Head (fig. 171) 1.2 times as long as wide, relatively strongly convex; punctuation coarse, strigose laterally; median line in basal quarter reduced, impressed otherwise; admedian lines moderately long, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes careniform, their joint width 0.3-0.8 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 0.8-1.3.



Figs 170-172

Ancistria strigosa. 170, antenna; 171, head, dorsal view; 172, spermatheca.

Antenna (fig. 170) with segment 1 bearing 2 dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3 oval; segments 4-11 gradually enlarged from 4 to 11, flattened; segment 11 about as long as wide. Pronotum 1.7-1.8 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, strongly widening from base to the middle, from there weakly narrowing to apex; punctures much coarser than on head, absent from a longitudinal median stripe. Elytra 3.5-4.1 times as long as wide, 2.3-2.5 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 moderately thickened subapically, fused costae 7 and 8 in ♂ weakly, in ♀ strongly inflated apically; intervals getting gradually shorter from 3 to 6; apical margin incised at suture, ♂ with small, ♀ with large sutural tooth. Genitalia as in fig. 172.

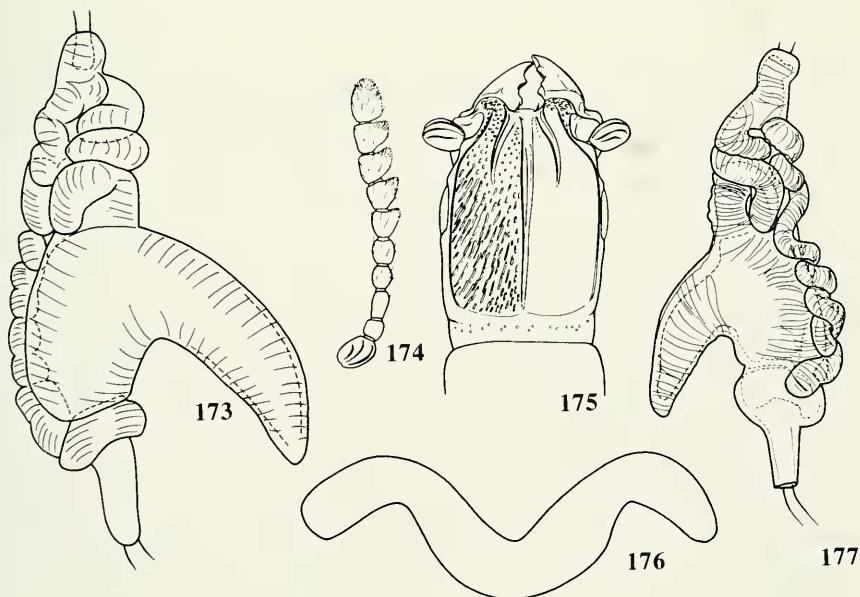
Distribution. Recorded from New Guinea (Grouvelle, 1913a; Hetschko, 1930). Material examined. New Guinea: Lectotype ♀, paralectotypes 1♂, 1♀ (MCSN, MNHN); 1♀, Papua New Guinea, Klunga, Fly River, 17.viii.1957, W. W. Brandt (BPBM). Solomon Islands: 1♀, Santa Ysabel, Hageulu, 600-650 m, 11.ix.1964, R. Straatman (BPBM). Indonesia: 1♀, Ceram, Jilo, 1884, C. Ribbe (MNHN); 1♀, Vanikoro, François (MNHN); 2♀, Amboina, Doll. (MNHN). Southeast Asia: 1♀ (MNHN).

Ancistria tarsalis Waterhouse

(Figs 10, 173-177)

Ancistria tarsalis WATERHOUSE, 1876: 121. Lectotype, Java: Bowring (BMNH); here designated (examined).

Ancistria (Obancistria) longior GROUVELLE, 1913a: 442. Lectotype ♀, Sumatra, Si-Rambe, xii.1890-iii.1891, E. Modigliani (MCSN); here designated (examined). Syn. n.



FIGS 173-177

Ancistria tarsalis. 173, 177, spermatheca; 174, antenna; 175, head, dorsal view; 176, ostium bursae.

Description. Length 8.1 mm. Dark brown; surface shiny. Head (fig. 175) 1.4 times as long as wide, strigosely punctate; admedian line fine in basal fifth, strongly impressed in apical four fifth; admedian lines moderately long, relatively straight, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal lobes flattened, their joint width 1.9 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye moderate in size, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.3. Antenna (fig. 174) with segment 1 bearing 2 distinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 asymmetrically oval; segments 7-11 strongly flattened, forming a well-defined club; segment 11 slightly longer than wide. Pronotum 2.1 times as long as wide, distinctly bordered at base, widened in basal third, with subparallel margins in apical two thirds; punctuation slightly coarser on head, less dense on disk. Elytra 3.1 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 strongly inflated and oblique subapically, fused costae 7 and 8 strongly thickened apically; intervals 3 and 6 long, merging apically, interval 4 shorter, interval 5 intermediate; apex with V-shaped incision at apex, without sutural tooth (fig. 10). Genitalia as in figs 173, 176, 177.

Distribution. Recorded as *A. tarsalis* from Java (WATERHOUSE, 1876), and as *A. longior* from Sumatra (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. Java: lectotype of *A. tarsalis* (BMNH). Sumatra, lectotype and paralectotype of *A. longior*, Si-Rambe, xii.1890-iii.1891, E. Modigliani (MCSN, MNHN). Borneo: 1♀, Sabah, Mount Kinabalu National Park, head quarters, Liwagu river, 1500 m, 21.v.1987, A. Smetana (MHNG).

Comment. *Ancistria* (*Ancistria*) *tarsalis* sensu GROUVELLE, 1913a, nec Waterhouse, is the species described here as *A. foraminifrons* sp. n.

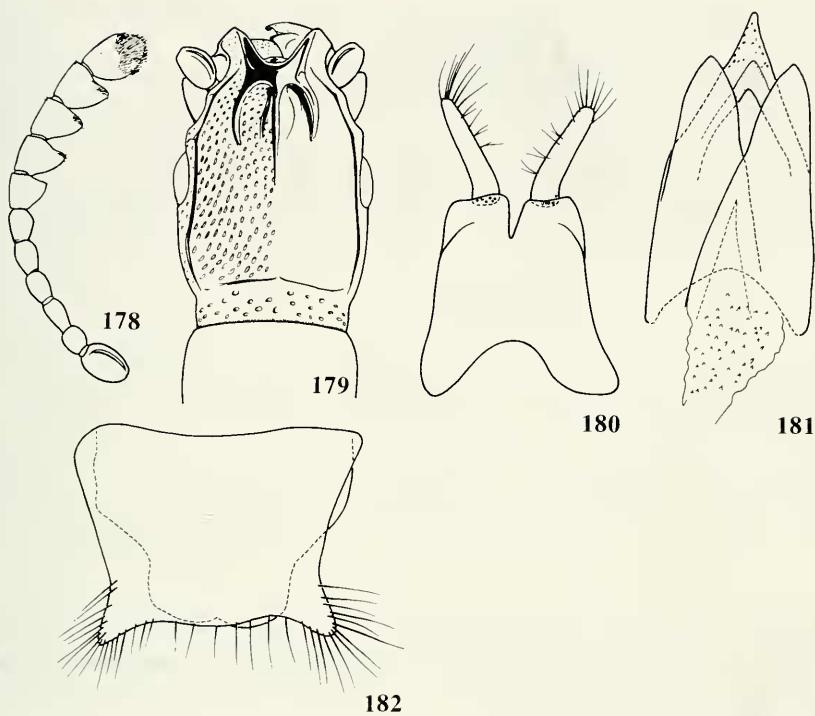
***Ancistria tenera* Günther**

(Figs 178-182)

Ancistria (*Obancistria*) *tenuera* Günther, in HELLER & GÜNTHER, 1936: 65. Holotype ♂, Indonesia: West Java, Kamodjan, Southern slope of Mount Guntur, 1350 m, Garoet, iii.1934, H. Overbeck (SMTD); (examined).

Description. Length 6.0 mm. Almost black, legs brown, elytra irregularly dark chestnut brown; surface mostly shiny. Head (fig. 179) 1.3 times as long as wide; finely punctured; median line impressed in apical half, indistinct basally; admedian lines relatively short, weakly curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes narrow, flattened, their joint width 0.7 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye relatively small; temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.7. Antenna (fig. 178) with segment 1 weakly flattened dorsally, bearing 1 distinct and 1 indistinct grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segments 3-6 oval to clavate; segments 7-11 strongly flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum 1.7 times as long as wide, indistinctly bordered at base, strongly widened in basal two thirds and weakly narrowing in apical third; punctuation slightly coarser than on head, leaving a puncture-free longitudinal band in basal two thirds. Elytra 3.1 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 very weakly inflated subapically; interval 3 longer than 4 which is shorter than 5; weakly emarginate apically with small sutural tooth. Genitalia as in figs 180-182.

Distribution. Recorded from Java (HELLER & GÜNTHER, 1936). Material examined. Java: holotype ♂, Kamodjan, Southern slope of Mount Guntur, 1350 m, Garoet, iii.1934, H. Overbeck (SMTD).



FIGS 178-182

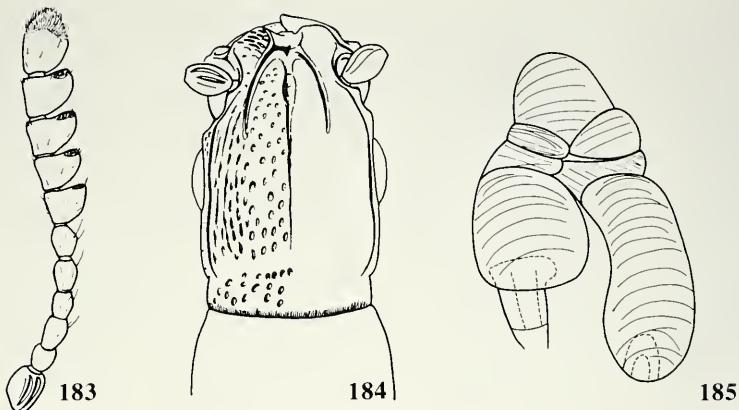
Ancistria tenera. 178, antenna; 179, head, dorsal view; 180, parameres; 181, median lobe, apical piece; 182, sternite and tergite VIII.

***Ancistria tenuis* Grouvelle**

(Figs 183-185)

Ancistria (Parancistria) tenuis GROUVELLE, 1913a: 486. Holotype ♀, Southeast New Guinea: Mount Astrolabe, ii.1893, Loria (MCSN); (examined).

Description. Length 3.7 mm. Head and thorax chestnut brown, antennae legs, elytra and apex of abdominal venter lighter brown; surface on head mat, on pronotum and elytra mostly shiny. Head (fig. 184) 1.3 times as long as wide, with fine, laterally strigose punctuation; median line impressed apically getting weaker towards base; admedian lines moderately long, gently curved, admedian lobes narrowly triangular; lateral frontal processes flattened, their joint width 2.5 times that of frontoclypeal depression. Eye large, temple length/eye diameter ratio as 1.8. Antenna (fig. 183) with segment 1 bearing 1 distinct and 1 indistinct dorsal grooves; segment 2 subglobular; segment 3 clavate; segments 4-6 oval; segments 7-11 flattened, forming distinct club; segment 11 longer than wide. Pronotum 2.0 times as long as wide, not bordered at base, widening towards the middle, from there weakly narrowing to the apex; punctuation



FIGS 183-185

Ancistria tenuis. 183, antenna; 184, head, dorsal view; 185, spermatheca.

somewhat coarser than on head, irregular. Elytra 4.2 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; costa 3 slightly thickened and weakly oblique subapically, costae 4 and 5 merging apically; interval 3 longer than intervals 4 and 5; apex truncate, without sutural tooth. Genitalia as in fig. 185.

Distribution. Reported from New Guinea (GROUVELLE, 1913a; HETSCHKO, 1930). Material examined. New Guinea: holotype ♀ (MCSN).

BIOGEOGRAPHY

Most of the 32 currently recognised species of *Ancistria* occur in the Old World tropics. One species, *A. retusa*, has a very large range and has been recorded also from Africa and Australia in addition to many localities in Asia. One specimen of *A. retusa* may even originate from Brazil, a record which needs confirmation. The other 31 species, on the contrary, are restricted in their distribution and may be of use in examining historical relationships among areas of endemism. For this, however, formal hypotheses of the phylogenetic relationships of *Ancistria* are required.

The number of species with restricted distribution is relatively high (18 spp.), suggesting that the available faunistic information is very incomplete. Particularly, with the exception of *A. retusa*, the absence of species shared between the North Indian/Himalayan region and continental Southeast Asia (excluding the Malayan Peninsula) on one hand and the isolated position of the Philippines (excluding Palawan) on the other hand indicate this lack of material. The most species rich area is New Guinea (9 spp.), followed by Sumatra (7 spp.) and Borneo (6 spp.). The endemism is seemingly high on New Guinea but virtually absent from Sumatra, Borneo and the Malayan Peninsula.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank all the persons who kindly provided material for our study or were helpful in various ways during our visits to their institutions (cf. material and methods). For useful comments on the manuscript draft we are very grateful to J. Pakaluk (USNM) and I. Löbl (MHNG). The drawings of the heads and antennae were executed by N. Lavoyer, Geneva, the other figures were inked by G. Roth, Geneva, and the SEM pictures prepared by J. Wiëst, Geneva. To all we extend our sincerest thanks.

NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

SASAJI (1993) described *Ancistria kurosawai* and gave additional records of *A. apicalis* from Japan. This publication came to our attention only when the present paper was already submitted for publication. It was, therefore, too late to include this information in the present revision. According to the description of SASAJI (1993) *Ancistria kurosawai* keys out with *A. costata* from which it can be differentiated as follows:

- 27bis Body length 6.9 mm. Head 1.1 times as long as wide. "British Bootang" *costata*
- Body length 7.1-8.0 mm. Head 1.4 times as long as wide. Japan. . . . *kurosawai*

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